Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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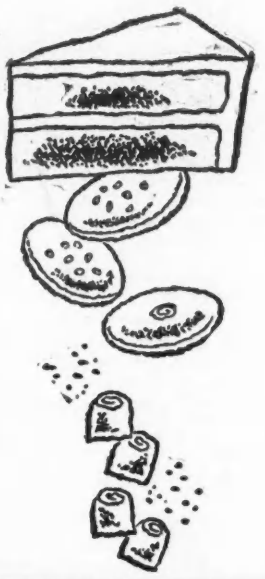

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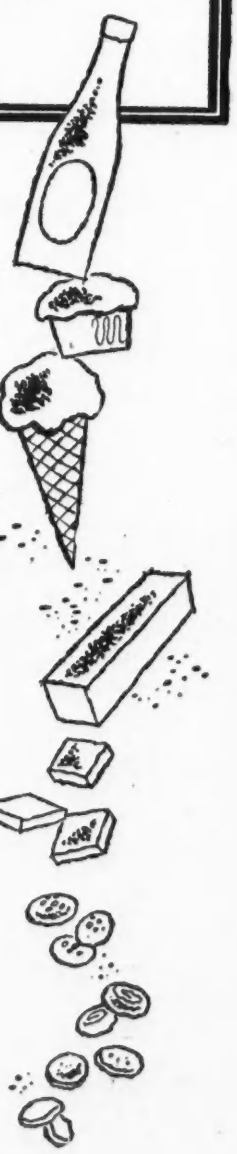

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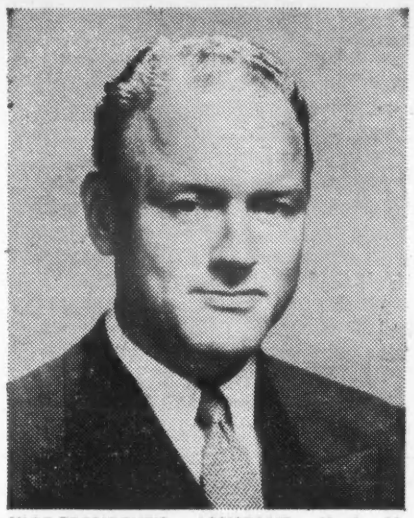

VICE-PRESIDENT'S ASSISTANT: Neal M. Draper, named assistant to the executive vice-president of National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, having previously been assistant director of sales with Allied's Solvay Process Division.

Davison's Catalysts Now Made in Canada

Davison Chemical Company, Ltd., of Canada, has put into operation a $6 million catalyst plant at Valleyfield, Que., near Montreal. The subsidiary of Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co., is said to be producing the first fluid cracking catalyst ever made in Canada.

The Canadian plant is similar in design and identical in product to Davison plants at Baltimore, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lake Charles, La. Output of the Valleyfield plant has been scaled to provide for Canadian reqirements for the foreseeable future.

Approximately 80 are employed at Valleyfield, all of them Canadians with the exception of William B. Davis, manager, who came from Baltimore headquarters of Davison, and Frederick C. Pott, plant superintendent, formerly with the Cincinnati plant.

On Mr. Davis' staff are Pierre Moreau, assistant plant superintendent; Allan E. Irvine, office manager; W. G. Beer, plant engineer; and Camil Dumoulin, chief chemist.

Marketing of the plant's product will be through a sales office maintained in To-

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Gov't Magnesium Plant May Go Under Hammer

General Services Administration has abandoned plans to sell the government's $14 million magnesium plant at Painesville, Ohio, to the highest bidder under sealed bid procedures.

It is now contacting several auctioneering firms with the view of selling the plant under the hammer at a public auction.

Sealed bids were invited by GSA for opening at its Chicago office last Tuesday, but the invitation was subsequently withdrawn because officials felt that the offers would not be responsive.

A similar attempt had been made earlier in the year to sell the plant under sealed bids but had been dropped when only two bids were received, neither of which was acceptable even to the point of considering entering into negotiations for a better price.

Auctioning of government surplus plants is not unprecedented, but has been resorted to only in extreme cases. The last time it was tried officials said that they received about $500,000 more for the property being sold than they believed they otherwise would have obtained.

FDA Checkmates Opponents In First Round of Its Contest With Industry On Additives

The Food and Drug Administration appears to have come up winners in the first round of hearings in Washington on food additives legislation. Nearly ten days of testimony before the health and science subcommittee of the house interstate commerce committee has rolled up a preponderance of opinion favorable to FDA's viewpoint that it have the right to "approve" all new additives before they can be put to use.

Thus far, only the Manufacturing Chemists Association, the National Canners Association, and a statement from the Society of the Plastics Industry stand in opposition to this method of enforcement.

Industry Opposition Firm

On the other hand industry opposition still stands firm against giving the agency the right to reject additives on the basis of functional values, and to the FDA's procedures for appeals from its adverse rulings.

In this latter instance, while all industry groups appear united in opposition to simple appeals to the circuit courts under the administrative procedures law, they are not completely united on how this should be done.

Suggestions that have been put forth to the committee call for appeals under the declaratory judgment law, with provisions for trials de novo; injunction proceedings in the district courts with trial of the cases on their merits; and a tightening of the administrative procedures law to require that administrative findings be supported by a preponderance of evidence.

Strong resentment over the continued differences between industry and the FDA in the control legislation was expressed near the close of the hearings by Rep. Charles Wolverton of New Jersey, ranking Republican member of the committee who accused the FDA of lagging in the effort to work out a satisfactory compromise bill.

He charged the agency with failing to show the "same measure of compromise demonstrated by industry" on the differences in the legislation.

He said that "no agency has a right to hold itself aloof and refuse to discuss freely and openly these questions." He suggested that it was time the committee forced FDA and industry to get together

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Penick English Associate Acquires Huffer & Smith

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, announces that its associate company in England, C. F. Gerhardt, Ltd., of London, has acquired the assets and good will of Huffer & Smith, Ltd., of Croydon, England.

Established in 1864, C. F. Gerhardt specializes in botanical drugs and associated products. Huffer & Smith will continue to manufacture a range of fine chemicals.

R. Gordon Archer, who was appointed managing director of Gerhardt in 1952, will continue in this capacity and will also be managing director of Huffer & Smith. Operations of both companies will be conducted at Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey, England.

SMITH-DOUGLASS HEAD: Willard A. Ashburn, elected president and chief executive officer of Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va., succeeding Ralph B. Douglass, now chairman of the board.

Lead, Zinc Sellers Snipe at Tax Plan

The administration's plan for a sliding scale of import taxes to maintain domestic lead and zinc prices at 17 cents and 14½ cents a pound, respectively, has run into new industry opposition. Testimony given to the senate finance committee contends that the rates proposed will not serve the purpose intended and should be doubled.

The industry's criticism was expressed at hearings last week before the senate finance committee on the bill S 2376 introduced on behalf of Department of the Interior to carry out the Administration's longe-range minerals program for these two metals.

Previously, the committee received a

—Continued on page 60

Kaiser Finishes Expansion Of Coast Magnesia Facility

Kaiser chemicals division of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calif., has completed a major expansion of its refractory and magnesia plant at Moss Landing, Calif.

New equipment includes a series of tanks in which calcined dolomite and seawater are combined to form milk of magnesia. The new facilities are said to double the plant's seawater handling capacity and increase by 50 percent its ability to produce crystalline magnesium oxide.

ODM Subtracts Another 18 Items From Stockpiles

The national and supplemental stockpile needs are shrinking. The Office of Defense Mobilization has just issued orders to the General Services Administration to cut back its acquisition of materials for the fiscal year which started July 1. In all, eighteen items have been eliminated from the list for procurement by purchase or barter.

The ODM directive lists about eleven products which may be acquired by new commitments for the strategic stockpile and seventeen items which may be placed in the supplemental stockpile, which also includes five items from the strategic stockpile list.

Gray's Viewpoint On Procurement

ODM director Gordon Gray said that when the materials are acquired for the strategic stockpile, preference in procurement is to be given to domestic production.

He explained that the number of materials open for new procurement in the new fiscal year is smaller than last year because of a reduction in the estimates of stockpile needs and the further progress made toward the fulfillment of objectives.

The following materials are to be acquired for the strategic stockpile:—asbestos, amosite; chromium metal, electrolytic; fluorspar, metallurgical; jewel bearings; lead; manganese, battery grade, synthetic dioxide; manganese, chemical grade, type B; mica, muscovite block and film; selenium; and zinc.

The directive authorizes acquisition of the following material for the supplemental stockpile:—aluminum; antimony; bauxite, Jamaica type; bauxite, Surinam type; bauxite, refractory grade; chromite, refractory grade; copper; fluorspar, metallurgical grade; lead; manganese, battery grade, synthetic dioxide; manganese ore, chemical grade, type A; manganese ore, metallurgical grade; mica, muscovite splittings; mica, phlogophite splittings; palladium; selenium; and zinc.

The items that may be acquired for the strategic stockpile through the exchange of surplus agricultural commodities is limited to amosite asbestos, block and film muscovite mica, and crude silicon carbide.

Barter transactions are not to be limited to these three items, however. They may also include any of the other items on

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Casein Import Question To Be Posed by Congress

The question of continuing import duties on casein to protect a domestic industry which is now practically non-existent will come before the house for consideration shortly.

The house ways and means committee last week gave its approval to HR 38, suspending tariffs on casein for a period of three years, and reported the bill to the house for passage.

The bill is sponsored by Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin and has the approval of all government departments and agencies interested in casein tariffs (OPD 5/20/57).

This is in contrast with the situation last year when the Department of Agriculture opposed a similar measure because it

—Continued on page 44

Hodag Boosts Capacity

A substantial increase in production capacity is announced by Hodag Chemical Corporation, Chicago. Expanded facilities include six new vessels for storing and processing animal and vegetable oils, and a piping system to expedite tank car loading and unloading operations. Additional personnel will be added.

Koppers Dedicates Addition to Its String of Plants

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has added another chemical installation to its string of plants. This one, dedicated last week at Arroyo, W. Va., by the tar products division of the company, is designed to upgrade high-boiling constituents of coaltar.

Describing the purposes of the plant to the group of guests in attendance at the dedication ceremonies, R. R. Holmes, vice-president and general manager of the division, said that it would produce 500,000 pounds of niacin annually. Development work on production technics and applications for certain coaltar chemical fractions is also planned.

While the new plant presently occupies four acres of ground, Mr. Holmes pointed out that Koppers has purchased approximately 285 acres of ground at the Arroyo site in view of long-range plans for expansion of the new installation.

Niacin, which is a vitamin B complex, is used as a nutritive supplement for both animal feed and certain human foods, such as bread, and as a vitamin source in some pharmaceuticals.

Mr. Holmes said that it would be produced in two grades—one a feed grade, for use with animal feeds, and the other a USP grade for human consumption.

Discussing the development aspects of the new plant, Mr. Holmes described them as being based on an entirely new concept. Of the more than 200 chemical compounds contained in coaltar, only six or eight have found any extensive use as raw material for industrial or consumer applications.

It is the purpose of the new plant to

—Continued on page 40

Cyanamid and Norwich Give Up Merger Plan

Negotiations looking toward the acquisition by American Cyanamid Company of the business and assets of Norwich Pharmacal Company have been abandoned. Managements of both companies have "reluctantly come to the conclusion that further discussions would be fruitless because of insurmountable legal problems that had arisen."

Nitrate, Phosphate, Oil Shale Patent Rules Relaxed by Gov't

Nitrate, phosphate and other specified minerals which have been reserved to the federal government in certain privately-owned lands may now be patented. Department of the Interior has just amended its regulations to make this possible for oil, gas, nitrate, phosphate, and oil shale for which valid claims were staked prior to 1920 on lands that have passed into private ownership with the minerals reserved to the federal government.

The proposed regulations are designed to carry out a law passed on July 20, 1956, which amended a 1914 law. Before the amendment it was not possible for a prospector to obtain patent to minerals reserved to the government under private lands without also acquiring ownership of the surface of the land.

What Amendment Would Do

The 1956 amendment to the 1914 law permits a prospector who staked a valid claim for these minerals prior to 1920 to obtain patent to the subsurface minerals even though he does not own the surface of the land.

Under the provisions of a law passed in 1914, patents issued under the homestead and other public land laws reserved certain subsurface minerals to the government. A homesteader, for example, received title to the surface of the land, but did not acquire rights to these subsurface minerals.

Then, in 1920, congress passed the mineral leasing act making certain minerals subject to leasing, and removing them from the location and patenting provisions of the general mining laws.

The mineral leasing act has been amended from time to time, and it is no longer possible to stake mining claims for these minerals. The proposed regulations would apply only to valid mining claims for these minerals that were staked before the passage of the mineral leasing act in 1920.

In order for a mining claim to be affected by the proposed regulations it must have been validly located prior to February 25, 1920, and it must have been made on lands now in private ownership

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SALES MANAGER: Winthrop B. Schenck, appointed sales manager of Fiber Chemical Corporation, Matawan, N. J., following nine years with Chemicals Export Corporation, New York.

Pesticide '56 Sales Rise by $20 Million

Pesticide and other organic agricultural chemical sales in this country jumped $20 million during 1956. That's the word from the Tariff Commission, which has released preliminary statistics on production and sales of fumigants, fungicides and seed disinfectants, herbicides and plant hormones, insecticides, rodenticides and soil conditioners for last year.

According to the report, the total output of pesticides and other organic agricultural chemicals was 570 million pounds

—*Continued on page 67*

DuPont Increases Price Of Acetate Film 5 Cents

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has increased prices of acetate film 5 cents a pound.

DuPont said that since 1950 raw material prices have increased 7 percent and wage rates in acetate film manufacturing have risen 53 percent. During the same period, prices of acetate film, including the latest increase, have risen 9 percent.

Molasses From 1958 Crop Brings 11.25 Cents in Cuba

An American firm has bought 100 million gallons of 1958 crop Cuban blackstrap molasses at 11¼ cents per gallon, f.o.b. Havana, guaranteed against price decline, Agricultural Marketing Service reported last week. This was the second major development since the Cuban molasses market broke.

The sale was consummated July 12, the same date that the same firm bought 60 million gallons of 1957 crop Cuban blackstrap for 10¼ cents per gallon, f.o.b. Havana (OPD 7/22/57). The latter purchase was earmarked for fermentation production of alcohol.

At the same time, Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute adjusted the price on 35 percent of the 102 million gallons of 1957-crop blackstrap previously sold to 10¼ cents per gallon, f.o.b. Havana, bringing the average price realized on the 102 million gallons down to about 16¾ cents per gallon.

The Week's Price Changes

Cocoa Butter, Soybean Meal and Copra Prices Quoted Higher. Phosphate Rock, DDT, Platinum and Ouricury Wax Decline.

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 55).
Copra, $1 per ton (p. 55).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 55).

Prices Reduced

Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
DDT, 2½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Japan wax, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Linseed meal, extracted, 50c. per ton (p. 55).
Ouricury wax, pure, refd., 3c. per lb. (p. 55).
Peanut oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Phosphate rock, 2½c. per long ton (p. 61).
Platinum, $1 per oz. (p. 37).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ½c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

July 26, 1957	July 19, 1957	July 27, 1956
110.27	110.21	108.99

German Chemicals Grown Up?

The West German chemical industry is showing signs of being nearly all grown up. The latest figures available indicate that the growth rate has fallen off sharply. For instance: In 1955 sales of chemical products in the German Federal Republic showed a growth rate of 13.7 percent. Last year the rate was only 9.5 percent. Moreover, the gain registered by the German chemical industry in 1956 lagged behind the growth rate for all industry in that country, which amounted to 11.5 percent. These facts have been compiled by Business and Defense Services Administration in a study of the chemical industry in West Germany for 1956.

BDSA further reports that the industry's production index rose 9.8 percent in 1956 to 196.2 (1950 equals 100), whereas the increase in 1955 was 13.2 percent to 178.7.

Plastics Lead Expansion

Plastics materials, up 22.6 percent, led all other branches in rate of expansion. Synthetic fibers, actually produced in large part outside the chemical industry proper, increased by 23 percent.

BDSA notes that the present rate of expansion about equals that of foreign chemical industries competing with Germany on the world market. The decline to this level reflects a combination of factors, which include the progressive filling of backlog demand, completion of various arrangements with foreign producers, and

—*Continued on page 54*

PRESIDENT'S AID: John A. Faber, added to staff of Schimmel & Co., New York, as special assistant to the president, after having played active part in the formation in 1953 of Schimmel, Boehm, Ltd., Schimmel's London affiliate.

Houghton Chief Resigns, Establishes New Concern

Russell M. Houghton, who recently resigned as president of Houghton Laboratories, Inc., Olean, N.Y., has announced the formation of a new company to be known as Conap Company. He was succeeded in the presidency at Houghton by Donald Roon, former executive vice-president.

Mr. Houghton's new company will be a research and development organization devoted to the formation and application of synthetic materials. Mr. Houghton will also act as a consultant in this field. The new company's offices are located in Olean.

Consolidated Mining Opens Research Laboratory Wing

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., has opened a quarter-million dollar research wing to its central research laboratory at Trail, B.C.

The wing is a two-story concrete structure containing a metallographic laboratory, a pyrometallurgical section, analytical equipment unit, and an enlarged technical library.

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FOREST PRODUCT INDUSTRIES GET SHOT INTO THE ATOMIC AGE: At chemical cellulose producer Rayonier's third and newest research center in Whippany, N. J., an ordinary hypodermic syringe is used to inject radioactive carbon 14 into an infant pine tree for special research studies.

Rayonier Is Injecting Isotopes Into Trees in Study of Cellulose

The forest products industries stepped into the atomic age last week, when Rayonier, Inc., the chemical cellulose producer, unveiled its third and newest research center in Whippany, N.J. At the site in Morris County, which is rapidly becoming one of the country's major scientific areas, Rayonier is pioneering the injection of trees with radioactive isotopes. Its scientists are also subjecting non-cellulosic as well as cellulosic fibers to brutal strength tests. And they're creating new ways to produce superior fibers and film based on cellulose. All this concentrated activity has a prime objective for Rayonier: broader uses for cellulose.

INDUSTRIAL SALES HEAD: Charles E. Meginnis, named sales manager for industrial chemicals by Davison Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co.

At the dedication last week, armed with only an ordinary hypodermic syringe, a Rayonier-broader uses for cellulose. of radioactive carbon 14 into the trunk of a small pine growing outside the new laboratory.

First To 'Shoot' Trees

According to Dr. R. L. Mitchell, manager of the multi-million dollar research station, Rayonier scientists are believed to be the first to expose trees to controlled studies based upon radioactivity and to "shoot" them with radioactive material.

He described Rayonier's study as "an investment in the future of chemical cellulose as well as a new direction for modern, dynamic conservation."

The injection of the tree with radioactive carbon 14 will tag this year's annual growth ring for use in subsequent pioneering research.

This use of radioactive material promises still better ways to explore wood growth factors, nutrient uptake and soil conditions, all vital for promoting the continued conservation of trees as a prime natural resource, Dr. Mitchell contended.

In one of the lab's modules, pine needles from species on Rayonier's extensive forest holdings in the southeast are being

—*Continued on page 40*

J. T. Baker Plans Full Output as Strike Ends

Production and maintenance workers of J. T. Baker Chemical Company last week ended their seventy-five day strike at Phillipsburg, N. J., and company officials announced that they have hopes to be up to full production "within a few days."

"Inventories of finished goods at the Phillipsburg plant are at a high level," Dr. Joseph R. Stevens, executive vice-president, said. "Present and new orders will be shipped promptly."

The company and union have agreed to a two-year contract providing for retention of fitness requirements for job transfers and an increase in wages and benefits amounting to about 22 cents per hour.

National Distillers Planning Further Expansion in 1957

National Distillers & Chemical Corporation will further expand and diversify its chemical operations during the second half of 1957, it was noted in the company's semi-annual report released last week.

Construction of the company's zirconium metal plant at Ashtabula, Ohio, is expected to be completed in August and the USI division's isosebacic acid plant at Tuscola, Ill., will be completed in September. Also, the titanium metal plant at Ashtabula is scheduled for completion by the end of the year.

Antibiotics in Food Present Problems Needing Utmost Care, London Conference Is Told

Food and Drug Administration must move at a snail's pace in judging each proposal concerning antibiotics in food, for its own good as well as that of the public. This is the feeling of Henry Welch, director of FDA's division of antibiotics. Mr. Welch expressed this opinion before a chemical additives conference held in London, England, last week. The conference was jointly sponsored by the Food Law Institute, the food group of the Society of Chemical Industry, and the Association of Public Analysts of Great Britain.

As we attempt to feed more and more people better and better, Mr. Welch said, and more and more uses are found for antibiotics in foods, those charged with the responsibility of seeing to it that such foods are safe will find their positons increasingly difficult.

Necessity for Caution

In the United States, FDA's antibiotics division head pointed out, we plan to move slowly and cautiously with each new proposal concerning antibiotics in foods.

A particular problem of the government agency during the past few years has been antibiotics in milk. Mr. Welch indicated what had been done toward solution of the difficulty by FDA.

He said that during the past few months the Food and Drug Administration has taken three steps to alleviate the public health problem involved:

1. Through cooperation with Department of Agriculture an intensive program has been initiated to educate the farmer concerning the importance of not using milk for human consumption from cows treated for mastitis with antibiotic drugs for a period of three days following the last treatment.

The National Milk Producers Federation which reaches some 500,000 farmers, is assisting in this education program through their State agents.

2. On January 23, 1957, there was published in the *Federal Register* notice of a proposal concerning the warning statement to be required on antibiotic drugs intended for intramammary infusion. This warning was to be placed on the immediate container of the drug rather than in the literature accompanying it.

3. On February 9, 1957, a notice of proposed rule making was published in the *Federal Register* limiting the penicillin content of mastitis preparations to 100,000 units per dose.

It is hoped that these three steps will alleviate the problem of antibiotics, particularly penicillin, in our milk supply. However, if these procedures are unsuccessful it may be necessary to ban the

—*Continued on page 57*

Michigan Chemical to Sell Products of Swan-Finch Oil

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., and Swan-Finch Oil Corporation, New York, have consummated an agreement, whereby Michigan Chemical will be the exclusive national and international distributor of all products manufactured or sold by the petrochemicals division of Swan-Finch.

Under the agreement, Michigan Chemical has offered to purchase all the fixed assets and other inventories of the petrochemicals division, subject to the approval of Swan-Finch shareholders within ninety days. Michigan Chemical presently plans to utilize the sales and distribution staff of Swan-Finch Petrochemicals Division.

Cyanamid Buys MacGregor

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has signed an agreement with MacGregor Instrument Company, Needham, Mass., providing for the sale of MacGregor business and assets to Cyanamid.

R. E. Workman

Goodyear Overseas Chemical Unit Set Up

Goodyear International Corporation, a subsidiary of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has set up a chemical division and has named R. E. Workman its manager. Mr. Workman has been awarded a Sloan fellowship to Massachusetts Institute of Technology and will be absent from his post for one year.

Sales policy and direction of the new division will be the responsibility of Herman R. Thies, general manager of the chemical division of the parent company, who will report to F. T. Magennis, president of Goodyear International, on overall progress and results.

The new division will handle all matters relative to overseas sales of synthetic rubber, rubber chemicals, plastic raw materials and coating raw materials. At the same time, two departments have been created — home office and field sales — within the new division.

R. S. Earhart, assistant general sales manager for the parent company's chemical division, has been named acting manager in Mr. Workman's absence.

Also appointed to home office positions

—*Continued on page 39*

General Dynamics Talks Liquid Carbonic Merger

The absorption by General Dynamics Corporation, New York, of Liquid Carbonic Corporation, Chicago, Ill., was in the discussion stages last week. Directors of both companies approved in principle a transaction in which Liquid Carbonic would become a division of General Dynamics.

The merger terms contemplate an exchange of stock on a share-for-share basis. Liquid Carbonic's physical structure includes forty-six plants in the United States, thirteen in Canada and ten in South America.

Acrylonitrile Facility Is Scheduled by Dow

Construction of an acrylonitrile plant is scheduled to begin early next year at Dow Chemical Company's Texas division at Freeport, Tex.

The new plant, currently planned for completion in December, 1958, is expected to start production during the first quarter of 1959, according to the Midland, Mich., firm.

Gulf Oil Corp. to Make a Big Splash in Benzene

Gulf Oil Corporation plans to make a big splash in the benzene market with construction of a thirty-million-gallon-per year plant at its Port Arthur, Tex., refinery. Toluene will also be made.

Construction will start this summer, and the unit is expected to be completed late in 1958. Procon, Inc., has been awarded the contract for the project.

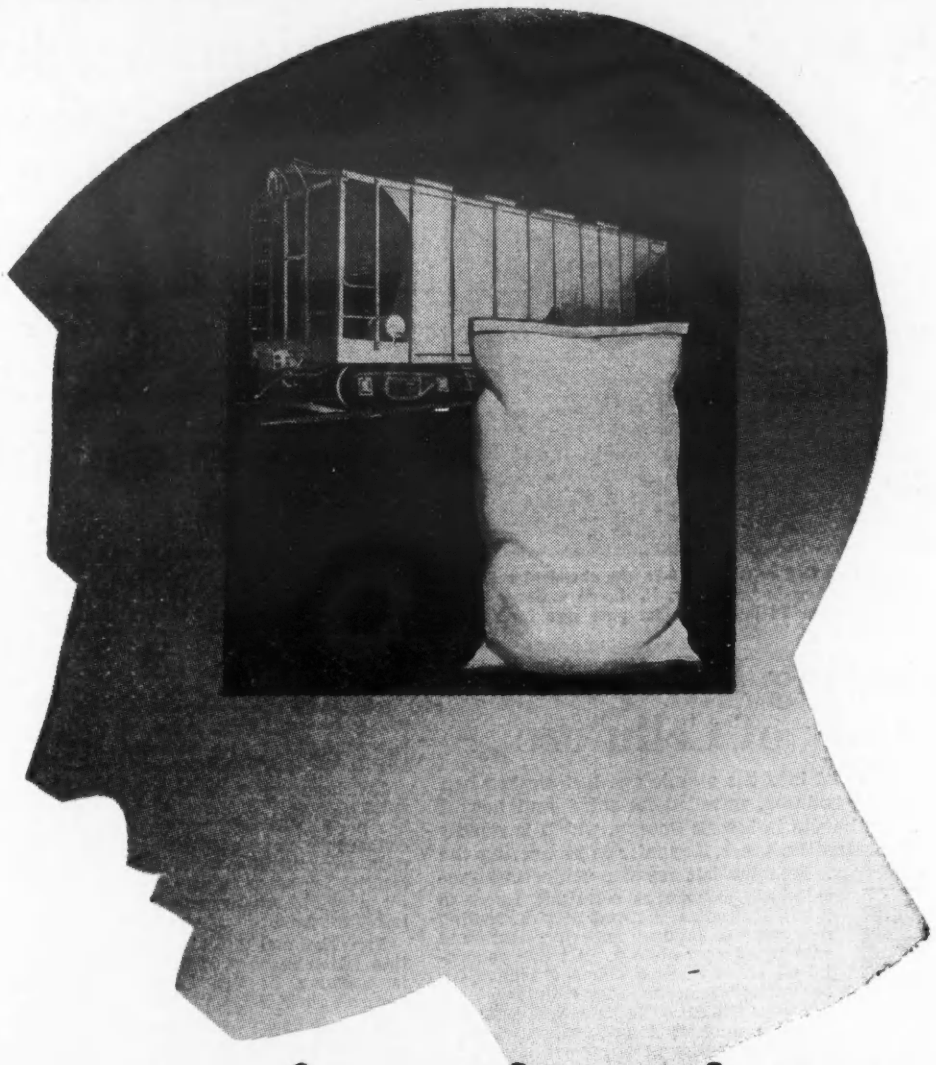
The new venture is part of Gulf's previously announced program to increase and diversify its activity in the petrochemicals field. The Pittsburgh, Pa., firm already produces ethylene.

With entry into production and marketing of benzene, Gulf hopes to become a major supplier of the two largest volume organic chemicals in use today.

Feedstocks for the planned benzene plant will be drawn from Port Arthur refinery streams and the finished product will be marketed for manufacture of styrene, synthetic detergents, phenol derivatives and lubricating oil additives, insecticides, nylon, drugs and dyes.

The new plant at Port Arthur will consist of a catalytic reformer and a purification unit. The catalytic reformer will utilize a platinum catalyst to convert a hexane-rich stream to a mixture rich in benzene.

The purification unit then employs solvent extraction and distillation to recover benzene of high purity from the benzene-hexane mixture.



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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 14-16.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, New York, September 8-13.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 21-22.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, December 8-11.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Netherland Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 30-October 2.

American Soybean Association, combined annual meeting with National Soybean Processors Association, Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., August 26-28.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 2-4.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 15-17.

Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 18-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 15.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, December 2-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 15-17.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., October 6-10.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Gordon Research Conferences of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, New London, New Hampden, and Meriden, N. H., August 5-9, August 12-16, August 26-30.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30-31.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 4-6.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn., October 6-10.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D C., November 4-6.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 11-13.

Paint Industries Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., November 3-9.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 14.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry award dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 10.

NARD Lines Up Slate of Speakers For Its 1957 Parley in Minneapolis

National Association of Retail Druggists has lined up three United States government officials and the secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Great Britain to headline the speakers at its 1958 convention in Minneapolis, Minn., October 6 through 10. The convention will be held at Minneapolis Municipal Auditorium. Sen. Karl Mundt, of South Dakota, Rep. Wright Patman, chairman of the house select committee to conduct a study and investigation of the problems of small business, and commissioner George P. Larrick of the Food and Drug Administration will be on hand, as will H. E. Chapman, secretary of the British association.

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Leonard Brewer, named by Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, to be project director for rocket engines in the research and development group of the explosives division's solid propellants organization.

McDermott of Winthrop to Speak

Charles B. McDermott, vice-president and director of sales and promotion for Winthrop Laboratories, will deliver an address entitled " Toward Unity in Pharmacy."

"Manage or **BE** Managed" is the subject to be delineated by Herman W. Leitzow, vice-president of Schering Corporation.

Two panel groups will be included in the program of the convention. Keith K. Keller of Minneapolis, chairman of the merchandising committee of NARD, will be the moderator of the panel to be devoted to discussions on the sales of drug store products outside the prescription de-

—*Continued on page 60*

Clorox Stockholders Okay Sale to Procter & Gamble

Acquisition of substantially all of the properties and assets of Clorox Chemical Company, Oakland Calif., by Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio has been approved by Clorox stockholders at a special meeting.

W. J. Roth, Clorox president, said the transaction is expected to be completed at an August 1 closing meeting in Cincinnati. Clorox intends shortly thereafter to dissolve and to distribute to Clorox stockholders Procter & Gamble shares received as a result of the exchange transaction.

Puerto Rico Booms In Chemicals, Plastics

Puerto Rico has announced that its seven year chemical-plastics boom has broken all existing records in fiscal 1956-57, with the opening of seventeen new United States affiliates in the island commonwealth.

Including affiliates of Union Carbide Corporation, International Molded Products and American Kleer-Vu Plastics, Inc., the new operations have brought the grand total of United States affiliated chemical and related products installations to open in Puerto Rico since 1950 to over the forty-five plant mark.

This record, during the twelve months which ended July 1, included eight plas-

—*Continued on page 39*

UK Specifies Chemical Items Granted Open General License On Imports Effective Thursday

The British government has lowered the bars on imports of a wide variety of chemical raw materials from the dollar areas. The United Kingdom has named a specific number of items which it will grant open general licensing, effective August 1. The easing of import controls was announced recently, in relation to balance-of-payment discussions concluded between the United States and several member nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Geneva, Switzerland (OPD 7/8/57).

The liberalization move is partly designed to ease import restrictions on chemicals, metals, oils, feedstuffs and related materials from the United States and Canada, as well as other areas.

Open General Licensing

While the placing of the items on open general license has little to do with tariffs, it does clear the way for importation of goods without the importer having to apply for an open individual license, or a specific authorization.

Following is a list of materials which have been placed under open general license, as of August 1:

Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Dyes

Abietic acid; acetylene black; acrylamide; acrylic acid; allyl alcohol; allyl chloride; allyl glycidyl ether; aluminum fluoride; 2-aminodipheny; N-(2-aminoethyl)ethanolamine; 2-amino-2-hydroxymethyl-propane-1:3-diol; 2-amino-2-methylpropan-1-ol.

Also, ammonia (including anhydrous ammonia); ammonium lignosulfonate; n-amyl methyl ketone; antimony oxide, argols and other crude tartrates; barium chlorate; barium nitrate; borax; boric acid; bromocyclopentane; 3-bromopropyne; tert-butylamine; p-tert-butylbenzoic acid.

Also, tert-butylcatechol; o-sec-butylphenol; butyl vinyl ether; calcium cyanamide; calcium cyclamate; calcium hydrogen orthophosphate (dicalcium phosphate); calcium hypo chlorite (including bleaching powder); calcium lignosulfonate; calcium nitrate, carbon, activated or declorizing.

Also, carbon blacks; charcoal (other than activated or declorizing); chlorine; chlorosulfonic acid; N-coco-morpholine; crotonic acid; cuprous oxide; cyclohexane-1:2-dicarboxylic anhydride; cyclohexylacetone; cyclopentylacetic acid; diallyl diethylene glycol dicarbonate; di-isobutyl ketone.

Also, dicumyl peroxide, 2-diethylaminoethylamine; diethyletriamine; 2:6-dimethylheptan-4-ol; dimethyl sulfoxide; diisopropylamine; divinylbenzene; dyeing and tanning substances, the following: dyeing substances, natural, and extracts therefrom; henna leaves; tanning substances, natural and extracts therefrom; tanning substances synthetic.

Also, aB-epoxyethylbenzene; ethyl acrylate; ethyl vinyl ether; ferric tristearate; fertilizers,

—*Continued on page 44*

UBS APPOINTEE: Donald B. Ladd, named to the staff of UBS Chemical Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., to establish a commercial research department.

Atom Group Established By Industry to Aid AEC

Establishment of an organization under the name of "CEM" group to work with the Atomic Energy Commission in development of a nuclear radiation reactor project has just been announced. Affiliated in the organization are General Aniline & Film Corporation, Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corporation and Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.

R. A. John D. Small, vice-president of Emerson, in announcing the organization, said that it has submitted a proposal to the AEC for approval. The name "CEM" represents chemicals, electronics and metallurgy.

Admiral Small pointed out that the use of nuclear radiation energies in process industries, such as the chemical industry, is a great but comparatively unexplored potential of the peaceful atom, and that technological breakthroughs can open the doors to new processes and products, leading to new and important industries.

The "CEM" group, he said, has been studying the problems involved in applying radiation energies to industrial processes, and in finding ways to bridge the gap between promising laboratory experiments and commercial applications.

Potash Shipments Jump In 1956-'57

Potash deliveries jumped nearly 8 percent during the fertilizer year just past, says the American Potash Institute. This compares with only a 3 percent rise last year over the 1954-55 season.

The institute reports that potash deliveries in North America by the eight leading American potash producers and the importers amounted to 2,390,584 tons K_2O during the fiscal year of June 1956 through May 1957.

The deliveries were made in forty-six states, the District of Columbia, Canada, Cuba, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and a few other countries.

Potash for agricultural purposes in the continental United States amounted to 1,887,887 tons K_2O, an increase of over 2 percent over last year. Canada received 89,600 tons K_2O, a decrease of less than 1 percent; Cuba, 16,519 tons, an increase of 5 percent; Puerto Rico, 20,296 tons, an increase of 1 percent; Hawaii, 21,084 tons,

—*Continued on page 60*

El Paso, Pacific Northwest Come Under Antitrust Fire

The Department of Justice has brought action in the United States District Court for Utah to break up the recent merger of El Paso Natural Gas Company, and Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corporation.

El Paso's acquisition of the company, the department charges in a complaint on file with the court, is a violation of the antimerger law.

The basis of the department's complaint is that the acquisition by El Paso of Pacific Northwest "eliminates the only major pipeline competitive with El Paso in the purchase of natural gas in the San Juan Basin in New Mexico, and other basins, and eliminates the only major pipeline competitive with El Paso in the sale of natural gas in several western states."

Essential Oils Future in Congo Looks Pretty Good

Things look pretty good in the Belgian Congo as far as producing essential oils is concerned, although there are a number of obstacles which have as yet to be overcome.

This is the opinion of Dr. Ernest Guenther, vice-president and technical drector of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, who is currently on an extensive tour of essential oil producing regions in Africa.

The country is vast, and offers a variety of soils and climates, according to Dr. Guenther. The area around Lake Goma, he points out, has a Mediterranean climate and appears to be particularly suited to the growing of all kinds of aromatic plants.

A start has already been made in the production of vetiver and several species of eucalyptus, the Fritzsche official reports.

There is in Bukavu the Office des Produits Agricoles de Costermansville, a governmental agency engaged in agricultural research, and which analyzes every lot of essential oil produced before permission is granted for export. Lots that do not meet standards are refused for export.

The essential oil industry in the Congo is not a large one, Dr. Guenther says. Exports amount to only a few hundred thousand US dollars annually. That it has not developed more fully is due to several factors:

1. From the beginning there has been a lack of knowledge about the cultivation and distillation of aromatic plants. Government research agencies publish a great

—*Continued on page 54*

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Specific Gravity at 15°/15° C.	1.270–1.275
Residue after Evaporation	0.001% Max.
Foreign Sulfides & Dissolved Sulfur	Passes Test**
Sulfite and Sulfate (as SO_2)	Passes Test**

*Boiling Point of Pure CS_2 at 760 mm. = 46.3° C.
**A.C.S. test for the absence of these impurities in reagent carbon disulfide.

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 26 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1490-
Cryst., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .06½-
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½-
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots .... lb. .79 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10 45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .. 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .... 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd .... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. .... lb. 1.21 - 1.85
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald.... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald..... lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units gram, bots..gram.15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .34¾- —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .63 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
flake ..... lb. 1.22 - 1.26
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -29 90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert.	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots lb 3.00 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.25 - 3.75
USP, sweet, cns., dms. ..... lb 1.45 1.50
Aloe, Cape cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. ..... lb .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb 3.50 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphaapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0455-
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .048 - .0753
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb 0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb 0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .032 - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis ..... lb. .0295- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works.lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works.lb .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2710- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb 78½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. .... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld.... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .41 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium hypophosphate NF, dms. lb. 3.07 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb. 4.26 4.38

Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton 5.00 - —
western bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —

Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 -42.00
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 1.96
Ammonium thiosulfate, CP, cryst., 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic,. bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 - —
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Amyl acetate, syn. oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .25 - —
Syrian, bgs lb. .25 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 63%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms lb. .75 - .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida, cn lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in US funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —

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Chicago, Illinois: Stearates, Esters, Driers, Vinyl Stabilizers, Plasticizers, Emulsifiers, Mastics, Organic Chemicals • **Witco, Texas:** Carbon Black, Hydrocarbons • **Ponca City, Oklahoma:** Oil Blacks
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Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09¼ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 4.00 - 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots oz. 2.00 - 2.45
Avocado oil, cns lb. 3.25 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs. c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots works ton.121.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.191.00 - —
NF, cryst, 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .33 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald.lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray dms lb. .13 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 - —
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.78.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.23 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. 43 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .63 - .65
Brazilian, bgs lb. .66 - .68
Central American, bgs lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs lb. .66 - .68
Refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .78 - .81
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .77 - .80
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .71 - .74
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns. .70 - .73
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .33 - .37
Belladonna root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.ton.87.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.82.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse.ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.30
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra cs lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .69 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - .25½
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

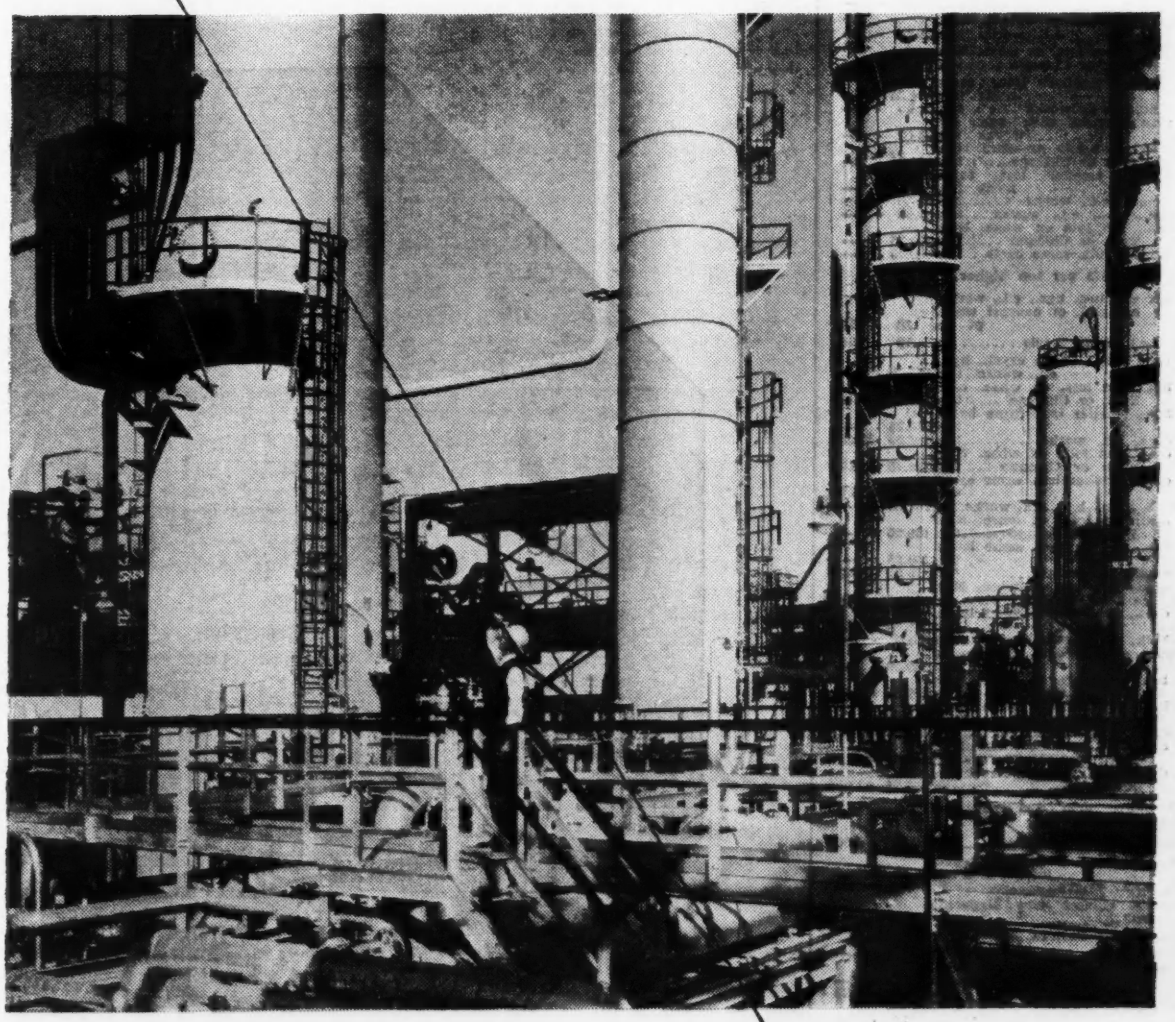
Benzyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works, lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.25.00 -26.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.10.25 -12.25
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.03
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - —

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls lb. .45 - .50
Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 3.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l lb. .15½ - .35¼
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

new incentives for new butane-based polymers



Ample, non-captive output of butadiene and related petrochemicals at attractive prices should stimulate production of a wide range of better plastics, fibers, coatings, films, adhesives and other elastomers.

Petro-Tex is uniquely qualified to work with makers of intermediates and end-products in these fields. While continuing as a growing rubber-industry supplier, we are also expanding capacity, product lines and our application research to serve new markets.

We invite confidential discussion of your present and potential needs and will do everything possible to assist in your development of new butane-based polymers.

Petro-Tex

PETRO-TEX CHEMICAL CORPORATION
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
JOINTLY OWNED BY
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, dms. ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.70
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood oil).
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. . ton.60.00 - —
Bone oil, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.74.00 - —
Tech., cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.71.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.125.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.130.25 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.38.50 - —
pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l. works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.53.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works .... ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran., bgs., c.l., works.ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.128.50 -148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ..... ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.98.00 - —
99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ..... ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.133.50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ..... ton.188.75 -208.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34 - .39
ref. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ref. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .15 - .20
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots ..oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. 1.30 - —

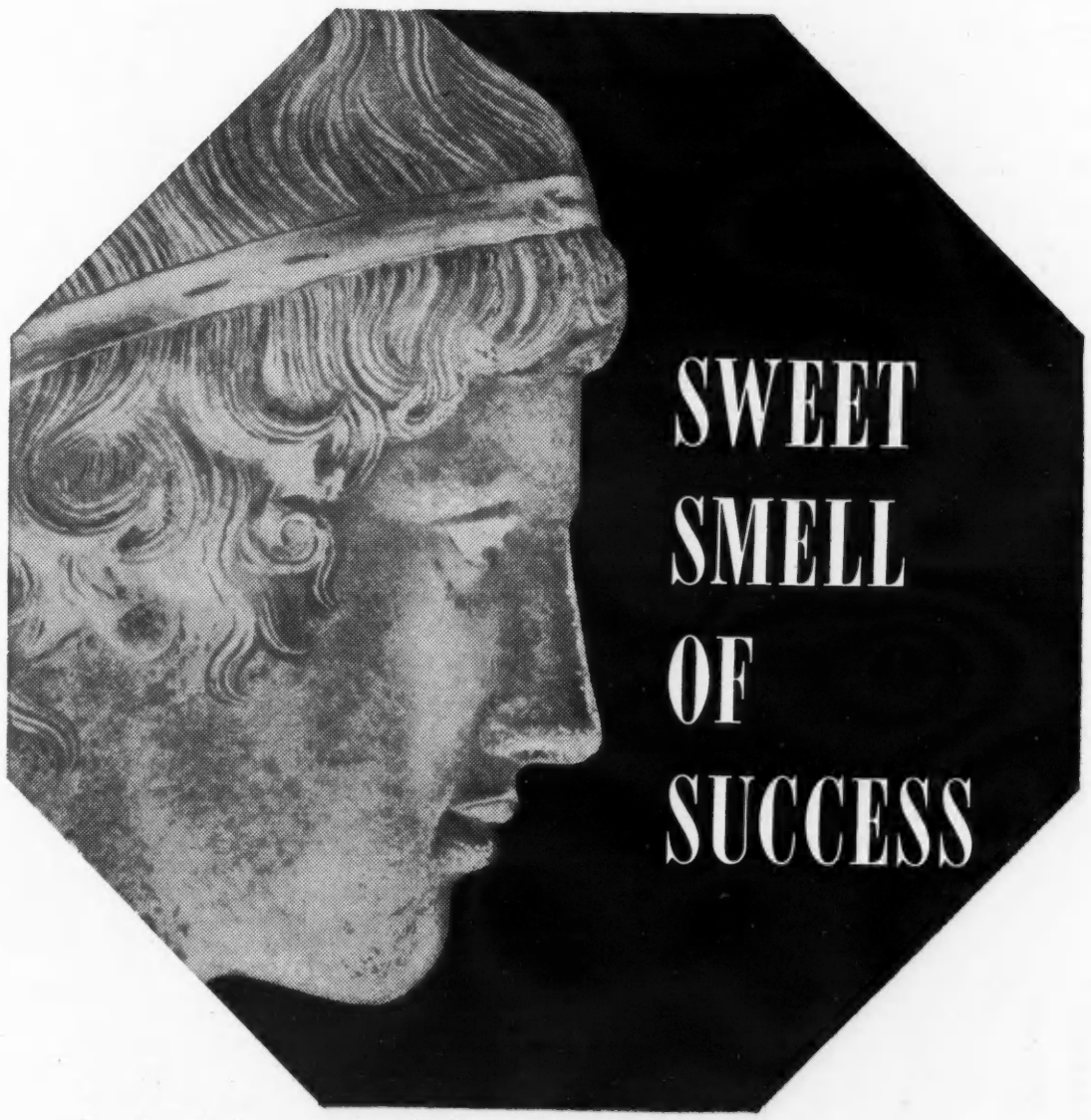
Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. ..... lb. .14¾- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¾- —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38¼- —
Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi ..... lb. .25¾- .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .26¾
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis . lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.85 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.15 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis . lb. 2.00 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.45 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies . lb. 2.93 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis . lb. 2.05 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.18 - —
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis . lb. 3.27 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.54 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis . lb. 2.23 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.82 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.66 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more . lb. 2.80 - —



S. B. PENICK & COMPANY
50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 8
735 W. DIVISION ST., CHICAGO 10

Cajeput oil, native, cns.	lb.	1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 3.40
Calamine, USP, dms.	lb.	.34 - —
Calamus oil, bots.	lb.	12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram.		.60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram.		.63 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).		
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09 - .09½
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	134.40 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	31.00 - —
Gran., purif., dms.	lb.	.27 - —
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald	ton.	12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.80 - —
Calcium chloride, powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.29½ - .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms	lb.	2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms.	lb.	.74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works.	lb.	2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd E. of Rockies	cs.	22.93 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36 - .40
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.27¼ - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted	gram.	.043 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).		
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms	lb.	.74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.50 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	79.55 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	89.55 -93.25
19% P, c.l., works, Tex. Cit	ton.	76.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	99.50 -104.50
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis,	100 lbs.	7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	100 lbs.	9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald	100 lbs.	10.50 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs. works	lb.	.50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works	lb.	.33 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).		
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39 - —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).		
Calomel, USP, powd. dms	lb.	5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½ - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).		
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms.,	kgs	lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots,	lb.	.60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs	lb.	.85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.60 - —
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	.61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.86 - —
ctns. smaller lots	lb.	.87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.26 - .35
White, dms	lb.	.29 - —
Cananga oil, native, cns.	lb.	6.75 - 8.00
Rectified, cns.	lb	9.75 - —
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.63 - .65
Refd., bgs	lb.	.70 - .72
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher		
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs	lb.	4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs	lb.	4.35 - 4.40
Capric acid, dms.	lb.	.27 - .29
tanks	lb.	.25 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works	lb.	.19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms. c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
tanks	lb.	.19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms.	lb.	.27 - .29
tanks	lb.	.25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin)		
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.50 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms	lb.	4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.17 - —
Caraway oil, NF, cns.	lb.	3.40 - 3.65
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works	lb.	1.03 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.074 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works	lb.	.1225 - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.0750 - —
bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.0790 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb.	.122 - .128
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.0550 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.0950 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0450 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. whse	lb.	.0850 - —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse.	lb.	.78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb.	.19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area	ton.	73.00 -115.00
cyls., works	lb.	.08 - .09
Solid, wholesale, works	lb.	.035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points	lb.	.07 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.16 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.12¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.15¼ - —
Tech., consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14¼ - —
tanks frt. alld	lb.	.10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).		
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots	lb.	38.00 -40.50
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A"	lb.	3.20 - —
Bleached, "B"	lb.	3.10 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon cs	lb.	3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs	lb.	3.00 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd	lb.	16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.67 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.78 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.89 - .90
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.69 - .71
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.70 - .72
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.80 - .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.37 - 1.39
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.39 - 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher		
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd	gram.	.295 - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works	million units.	.12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400-000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd	million units	.21 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns.	gram.	.084 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns.	gram.	.35 - —
Carvol, bots	lb.	4.50 - 6.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.35 - .38
New crop, bulk	lb.	.31 - .33
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.58 - —
Dom., edible, acid precip., 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.64 - —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid	lb.	.24½ - .25¼
New Zealand, duty paid	lb.	.28 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls.	lb.	.22 - —
"B"	lb.	.21 - —
"C"	lb.	.20 - —
Cassia, "A"	lb.	.30½ - —
"B"	lb.	.19½ - —
"C"	lb.	.18 - —

More literally than we realize, merchandisers lead us by the nose these days. They go far beyond the obvious need to disguise offensive odors. Subtle assaults are made on our sense of smell to evoke favorable product reactions.

Penick is especially well-qualified to aid these endeavors . . . and we often do.

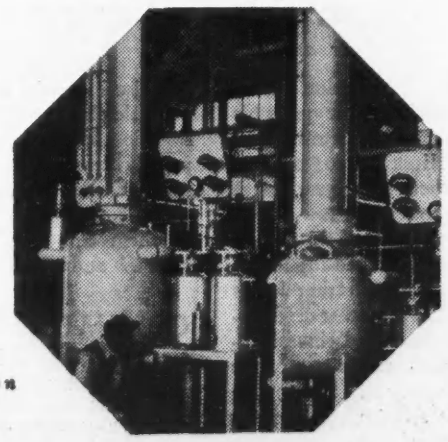
Among makers of Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals and Perfume Compounds, we are unique because of our diversity of other interests. As producers of bulk pharmaceuticals, pesticides and other products which frequently involve odor problems, we have the decided advantage of first-hand familiarity. So when a customer needs help in giving his product an air of distinction, we are already well acquainted with his individual requirements.

Recently we augmented our compounding facilities and considerably enlarged our library of industrial masking agents, deodorants and reodorants. Our experienced perfume chemists now are better than ever prepared to give you constructive help in solving odor problems. Our laboratories are at your disposal.

Your inquiry is invited.

PENICK

Perfume, Flavor and Aromatic Chemicals Division



Cassia Oil—Chrome Yellow

Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil, ton. 180.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
Castor oil, dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3060- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3160- —
tanks lb. .2860- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2910- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3010- —
tanks lb. .2900- —
hydrogenated, bgs., tons lots lb. .3375- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3575- —
No. 1, dms., cl. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
tanks lb. .2350- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .2475- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2575- —
tanks lb. .2275- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l., lb. .3000- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3100- —
USP, dms., c.l lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2800- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .22¾- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼- .15½
75%, dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor oil pomace, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 45.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - 30.00
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.75
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .41 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb. 15.25 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
36% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
50% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb .57 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77%CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. .85 - .95
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 225.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 96.00 - —
25 lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
40 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 57.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 53.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 38.00 - —
bulk, t.l., works, South ton. 41.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .08½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis, lb. 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works, lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20

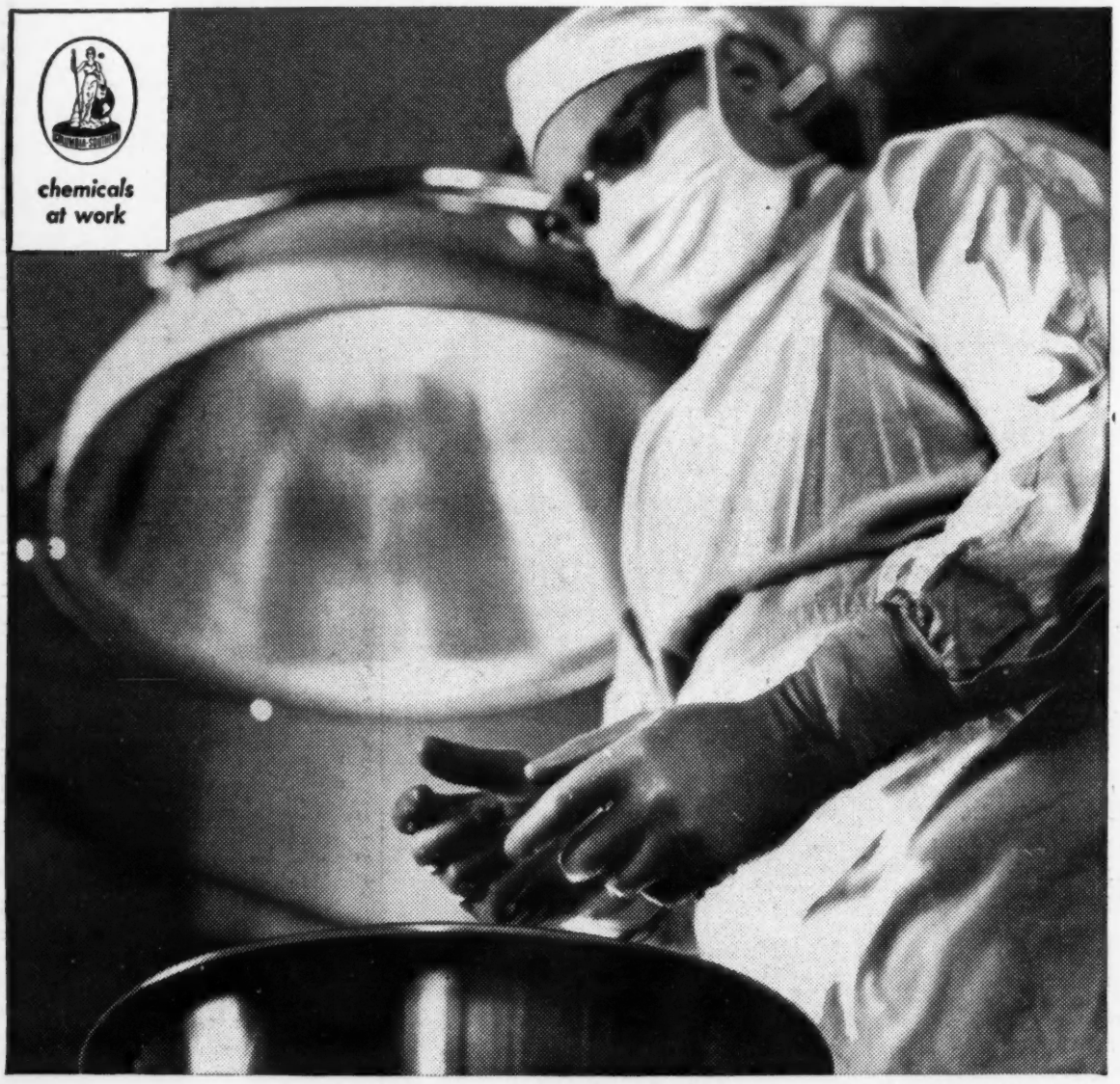
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —

Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.



Hospitals today are exceedingly sterile conscious. Chlorine continues to play a big role in modern sanitation.

12% of the mothers died before chlorine came along!

In the mid 19th century, before anyone knew much about germs and infection, deaths from "childbed fever" were notoriously high.

Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis, a Vienna doctor, was among the first to recognize this as a blood poisoning caused by lack of sanitation. He arrived at his conclusion when one of his colleagues accidentally cut himself with a scalpel while performing an autopsy, and died shortly after. Semmelweis alone recognized the supreme importance of the event: here was a *man* who had succumbed to childbed fever!

To test his theory, Semmelweis ordered stringent disinfection procedures in the maternity clinic under his supervision. The mortality rate dropped dramatically . . . from 12% to 3% in less than a year. In the ensuing year, it was further reduced to about 1%.

An important feature of this sanitation was that he prescribed the use of chlorine water for disinfecting hands and instruments. While other disinfectants have been developed since, sanitation continues to remain one of the chief uses of chlorine . . . not only in hospitals but in schools, public institutions, water supply systems, on the farm and in the home.

Major industrial users of this indispensable element include producers of organic chemicals, textiles, pulp and paper, bleaches, rayon, plastics and many other goods. A leading merchant producer of chlorine, Columbia-Southern also supplies caustic soda, soda ash and related chemicals.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER • PITTSBURGH 22 • PENNSYLVANIA
CHLORINE, ALKALIES, AND RELATED CHEMICALS
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Chromic acid, 99¼% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York Metropolitan area	lb.	.30	.31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).			
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09½	—
cbys., works	lb.	.11¼	—
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	.52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45½	—
Chromium trioxide, NF bots	lb.	1.15	—
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots	lb.	2.50	3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots	lb.	2.15	2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	.95	1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.98	—
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. afloat	lb.	1.08	—
Cinnamon bark oil, bots	lb.	36.00	-70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.60	2.00
USP (Cassia), cns. dms	lb.	10.25	-10.90
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	4.30	—
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms., c.l	lb.	.29½	.30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30	.30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½	.31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.27½	.28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28	.28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29	.29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.			
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.80	1.25
Java, cns.	lb.	1.25	—
Java-type, cns	lb.	.95	1.10
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	2.85	3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	3.60	—
Civet, artif., bots	lb.	13.75	-15.00
Nat., bots.	oz.	8.50	-15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	19.50	—
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton.	10.00	—
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50	—
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port	long-ton.	42.00	-45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port	long-ton.	27.00	-30.20
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	10.00	—
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works.	ton.	15.50	—
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	-14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	ton.	35.00	-36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me	long ton.	20.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net ton.	50.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	60.00	-65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls	lb.	1.05	—
Clove, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.42½	—
Zanzibar, bgs	lb.	.47	—
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.65	3.15
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms.	lb.	1.05	1.20
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½	.41
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	.43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½	.41
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	.43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).			
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.57	—
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.30½	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.33½	—
tanks, works	gal.	.17	—
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.30½	.35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.33½	.39
tanks, works	gal.	.16½	.20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works	ton.	40.00	-42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works.	ton.	40.00	—
Core, bulk, works	ton.	36.50	—
Fiber, bulk, works	ton.	44.00	—
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works	ton.	39.00	—
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.10	—
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	4.90	—
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.			
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).			
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.57	—
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	1.05	—
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	2.20	—
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.68	—
Liq., 6% Co, dms	lb.	.54¾	—
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	2.00	—
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	.46½	—
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.85	—
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.52	—
70-71% Co, kgs	lb.	1.48	—
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.43	—
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms.	lb.	.28	—
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	.69	—
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	1.17	—
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	17.80	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.75	—
Cocillana bark, bls	lb.	.25	—
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.75	.80
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.11¼	—
Refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl	lb.	.19	.19½
deodorized, dms., tax incl	lb.	.21	.22
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.23½	.25½
tanks	lb.	.21½	—
Dbl. dist., dms.	lb.	.24½	.26½
tanks	lb.	.22½	—
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.11⅜	.11½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	—
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil, USP, dms	gal.	1.50	1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Blue, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	29.00	-35.50
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.35	—
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	—
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½	—
Flexible, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.55	—
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.15	.16
Condurango bark, bls	lb.	.26	—
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.24	.26
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.19½	.21
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.15¾	.17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.60	.70
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.53	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34¼	—
Copper Chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.42¼	.42¾
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.28½	.29
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.36¾	.37¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.4068	.4468
Copper cyanide, tech. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.698	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.708	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.728	.748
Copper gluconate, dms	lb.	3.15	3.35
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.49¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49¾	—
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.29¼	—
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.29¼	.31¼
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.47	—
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.48¼	—
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.46¼	—
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53½	.63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1910	—
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	12.20	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	12.70	-15.20
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	21.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	22.45	—
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	26.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	28.10	-30.60
Copper undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.75	—
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	158.00	—
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	ton.	153.00	—
Coriander oil, USP, bots	ton.	13.50	—
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.12	—
Rumanian, bgs	lb.	.09	.09½
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.08½	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13⅜	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.06¾	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1953	.1975
tanks	lb.	.1753	—
Corn oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.17¾	.20¼
tanks	lb.	.15¼	—
Corn starch (see Starch, corn)			
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.32	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.57	—
Corn syrup, 42° non-ret. dms., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.30	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.45	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram		3.50	3.55
Costus oil, bots.	oz.	6.00	—
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis	ton.	54.00	—
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.13¾	Nom.
Foots (soapstock) acid, 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05¾	—
tanks, Valley	lb.	.13⅜	Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.13¼	Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.13¾	Nom.
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.19¼	.19⅜
tanks	lb.	.17⅛	—

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Above are two examples of the kind of attractive decorated containers coming out of US Steel plants today. Containers like these help advertise and sell the products they carry. Why not get this US Steel service for your business? Simply tell your USS representative the colors and type designs you want.

Profit from all 5 of these US Steel extras, too:

- **Widest container variety**—from 2½-gal. pails to 55-gal. drums, including stainless.
- **Best rust protection** — more zinc phosphate on every USS rust-inhibited container.
- **Job-tailored fittings** — a wide selection of fittings to choose from, others available to order.
- **Prompt container delivery** — a 7-point factory system gives you next-door service anywhere — any time.
- **Longer container life**—extra zinc phosphate gives your containers a safer, longer life.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS
DIVISION
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30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

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USS STEEL DRUMS

UNITED STATES STEEL

Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst, dms ..... lb. 3.60 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls ..... lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works. gal. .226 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... gal. .42 - .44
dms. t.c.l. same basis ..... gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis ..... gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., t.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
non-ret dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2175- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .16¾- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
m.p., 25°-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
50%, 204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.20 - —
50%, 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald ..... gal. 1.10 - —
50%, 210° or above, non-resin grade, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald ..... gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald ..... gal. 1.00 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse ..... gal. .95 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs ..... lb. .70 - —
Powd., cs ..... lb. .85 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. ..... lb 4.10 - 4.25
Cumene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs ..... lb. .18½- —
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... ton. 140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls ..lb. .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works. gal. .70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... gal. .72 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis ... lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
360-lb. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .52 - —

Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP. 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works ..... cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal .38 - —
cyls 100-gal. tots. ..... gal. .37 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots ..... gal. .36 - —
Cypress oil, bots ..... lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech. bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .42 - —
2,4-D propyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works ..... lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
E, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
East India, batu, bold, bgs ..... lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb. .08¼- .09½
black, bold, bgs. ..... lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped. bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .13½
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb. .11½- .13
pale, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .17¾ - .20
Siam, cs ..... lb. .36½- .40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .43 - .47
No. 2 bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls. ..... lb. .32 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
Powdered DDT ¾c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. 38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton. 64.10 - —
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton. 69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. ..... lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... gal. .68½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis .. gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies... gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .45 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .48 - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.48 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.32 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.91 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.06 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. ..... lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.50

Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. 30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works ..... lb. .64 - .64½
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.24 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .91 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27½- —
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .12 - .14½
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works ... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .30½
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27½- .28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51½- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monometnyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - 147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot ..... kilo. 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..... gram. 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms ..... lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works ..... lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works. lb. 2.75 - —

2,2-Dihydroxy-3-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms. lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63½- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .64½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs ..... lb. .09¼- —
Nat., bgs ..... lb. .08 - —
Dillseed oil, bots ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 4.55 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis ... lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms ... lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.275 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt equald ..... lb .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .71 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.50 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms .. lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms ..... lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. E .... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E ..... lb. .13 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E .... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls ..... lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms ..... lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms ..... lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., t.c.l. works ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30½- .31
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .31½- .32
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .28 - .28¼
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60½- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .61½- .62¼
tanks, works, dlvd ..... lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .26¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works. gal. .47 - —
dms., t.c.l. works ..... gal. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse ..... gal. .62 - —
Steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .59 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, south ..... gal. .45 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c lower.
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .56 - .61
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .33 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. ... lb. .53 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. ... lb. .63 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports ex dock ..ton. 76.00 - 77.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis ..... lb. 1.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —

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98%

now

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Consider the production savings a 98% concentration of ethylenediamine can offer you. Then call Dow.
This is the first time such a highly concentrated form of ethylenediamine has been made available in commercial quantities.
Write for a sample. See for yourself the saving you can make.

If you need commercial quantities, don't hesitate to place your order. We can assure you of prompt delivery. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

Special Note: There is no increase in price over our old 76% ethylenediamine.

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Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .12½ - —

Dyes coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No 2 lb 15.65 -17.60
Green FD&C No 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 19.60 -22.85
No 3 lb.21.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.35 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No 1 cns lb 15.65 -17.60
Yellow FD&C No. 1 cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 4.10
No 6 lb. 3.30 4.10

Dyes coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown D&C No 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green D&C No 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No 5 lb. 5.25 5.70
Red, D&C No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No 18 lb.23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 3.60
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb.13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black fl. conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. 1.11 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd No.
208 Fast blue SR lb 1.30 - —
216 Chrome red B lb 1.09 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra conc. lb 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R conc lb 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX conc lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.39 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.64 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —

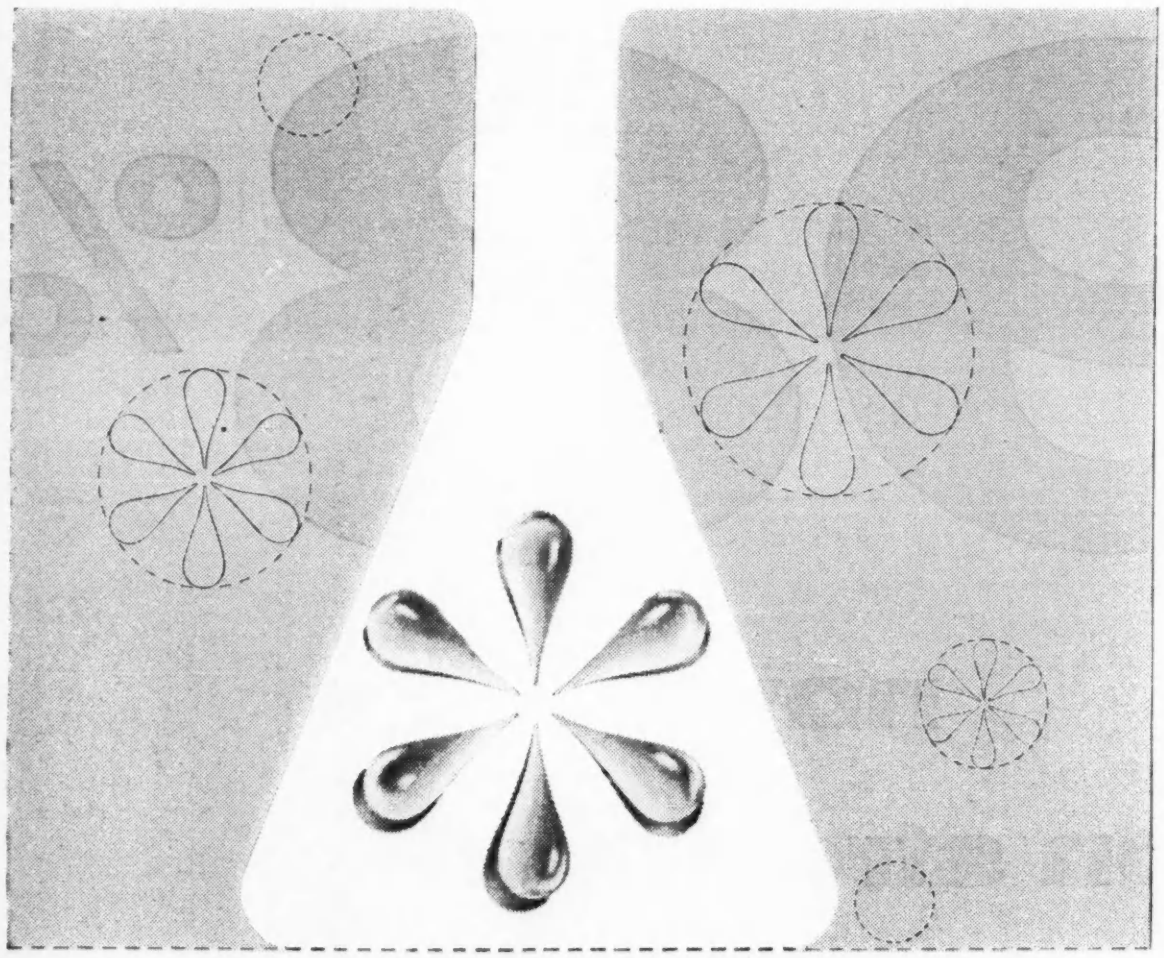
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1054 Alizarin blue SAPX lb. 3.78 - —
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS double paste lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste lb 2.92 - —
1150 Olive R, Single paste lb. 1.42 - —
dms. dlvd.
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.09 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 2.16 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.60 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb 6.81 - —
1073 Alizarin green, CG lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZBH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 3.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes coaltar spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd No
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB lb 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red B conc lb 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom. bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Tanners, bbls. lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride USP, bots. oz.48.25 -49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, Tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .72
Ephredine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .72
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .35½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
1-Epinephrine base syn., USP bots., 100 gram lots gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots oz.87.75 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz.72.50 -84.00
Ester gum gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W Va lb. .14½ - .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal.20.42 - —
tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal.21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Ethyl benzoate bots lb. .74 - .90
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .85 - .90
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).



ETHYL ALCOHOL?

Your convenient source is SHELL

When you order ethyl alcohol from Shell Chemical, you can be sure the product is of the highest quality, meeting or surpassing Federal and commercial specifications for purity.

Shell ethyl alcohol is available promptly in any quantity, from a drum to a tank car. It is supplied as pure alcohol (190 proof), in specially denatured grades, and as Neosol®, Neosol A® and Filmcol® Proprietary Solvents.

To make fastest possible delivery to you, denaturing plants have been located in key industrial centers. Shipping facilities include full and compartmented tank cars and trucks; drum carloads and drums. Your Shell Chemical representative will be glad to discuss your alcohol requirements with you. Just write or telephone.

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CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION, 380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York
Atlanta · Boston · Chicago · Cleveland · Detroit · Houston · Los Angeles · Newark · New York · San Francisco · St. Louis
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited · Montreal · Toronto · Vancouver

SHELL

Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works, lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works, lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .12½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .10 - —
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., t.c., dlvd, lb. .24¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .62 - —
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms lb. .72 - —
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 1.90 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .13 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works, lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb 2.85 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .15½- —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .09 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst. dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd. gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt, alld lb. .33 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal 3.75 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb 4.75 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 130.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 125.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram 1.20 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 15 kilos or more kilo. 86.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb .0450 —
37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0740 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys. c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., fil. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 20.00 -21.75

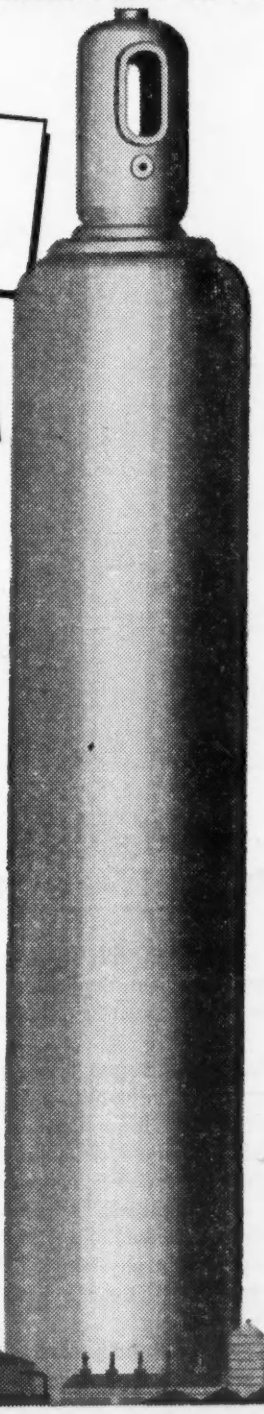
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms. c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1 bbls. t.c.l lb. .22½- —
t.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., t.c.l. lb. .45 - —

HARSHAW

FLUORIDES

Boron Trifluoride

Hydrofluoric Acid
Anhydrous...Aqueous



Harshaw fluorides can well be described as the modern version of the magic genie of old. They have the power, speed and versatility of the legendary servant of the lamp.

Harshaw fluorides serve many industries advantageously. Their top ranking is the result of rigidly controlled uniformity and quality.

WRITE FOR

Harshaw's 40-page book on Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous. It provides helpful data on the safe handling and use of H. F.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY

1945 East 97th Street • Cleveland 6, Ohio

Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston
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Pittsburgh

Here are many more production-controlled, high-quality fluorides:

Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Fluoborate
Antimony Trifluoride Sublimed
Barium Fluoride
Bismuth Fluoride
Boron Trifluoride
Boron Trifluoride Complexes
Chromium Fluoride
Copper Fluoborate
Fluoboric Acid
Fluorine Cells
Fluorinating Agents
Frosting Mixtures
Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous
Hydrofluoric Acid Aqueous
Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Lead Fluoborate
Metallic Fluoborates
Potassium Bifluoride
Potassium Chromium Fluoride
Potassium Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Titanium Fluoride
Silico Fluorides
Sodium Fluoborate
Tin Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoride

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, pure, bots oz. 4.25 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .72 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd. bbls. bxs. lb .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Standard cns. dms. lb. 2.90 3.20
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb.16.00 -17.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.17.50 -17.80
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.18.50 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
NF, from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 -10.25
Ginger root, African, bls lb. .33 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .26½ - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .76 - —
No. 3 bgs. lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works lb. .25 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
non-ret. dms., 1-dm. lots, works lb. .16 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 21 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine bots. gram .65 - —
Glycerine, crude, dom., nat., saponification, 88%, dlvd. tanks lb. .176 - —
Soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Imp., nat. saponification, 88%, c.i.f. lb. .1595- —
Soaplye, 80%, tanks, c.i.f. lb. .145 - —
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29⅛- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, syn. dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 4.10 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .21 .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .09⅜- .09¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅞- .08
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ —
dms., l.c.l. lb .16¾ 18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼ 21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾ .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb 3.40 3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs lb. .50 —
Tech grade, bgs lb. .40 —
Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb. 1.15 - —

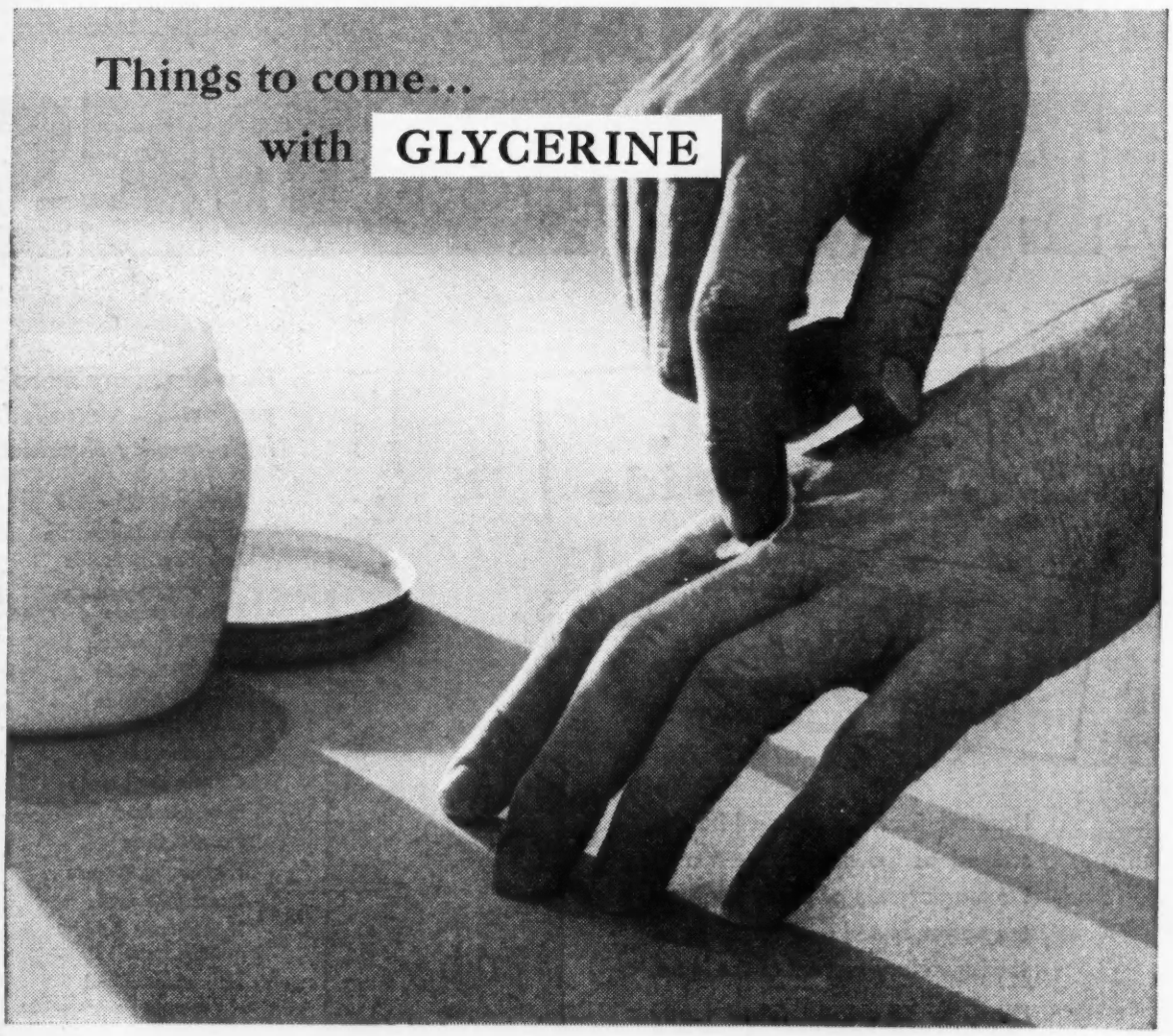
Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton.55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.35 - —
Hansa G pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½ - —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 2.10 2.50
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .17 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —



New skin fungicide with self-regulating action

A new fungicide* for skin infections, with Glycerine Triacetate as the active ingredient, duplicates on a small scale a completely self-regulating chemical process.

The fungicide works this way: Esterase, an enzyme present in skin, serum and in many fungi, hydrolyzes the triglyceride to glycerine and acetic acid—the chemical which actually inhibits the fungi. Accumulation of the acid, however, causes the pH to drop to a level which decreases esterase activity. This in turn slows up production of the acetic acid, keeping it well within physiological tolerance. As the acid is neutralized, the pH rises and the cycle starts again.

The new fungicide is expected to be marketed soon. Meanwhile, other triglycerides are under investigation as new chemotherapeutic agents.

Glycerine's usefulness continues to grow. Stable in price, dependable in supply, Glycerine offers processors a unique balance of properties: It is hygroscopic, nontoxic, stable, nonvolatile, with excellent solvent power and agreeable taste. New applications for Glycerine are extending its use in paints, foods, pharmaceuticals, packaging and many other fields. For a useful 20-page booklet, "Glycerine Properties and Uses," write to:

*Developed by Dr. S. G. Knight, University of Wisconsin

Glycerine Producers' Association

295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Nothing takes the place of Glycerine

Horehound herb, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys .. lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys ..... lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol tech., solid, zone 1 dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo. Idaho, Mont., Nev. N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash. Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
Hydrochloric Acid, 20°, cbs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.63 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP consumers cbys. extra c.l. works. lb.15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram 4.50 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works lb. .45 - —
50-lb. cyls. l.c.l. works .. lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms lb 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls. Phila. 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 6.00 - 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots ..... oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys ..... lb. .88 - —

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Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars ..... lb. .75 - .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots ..... lb.16.50 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., jars ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 4.70 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns ..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole ..... lb 7.50 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 7.85 - —
Irish moss, bleached prime, bls lb .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col., and Nev.

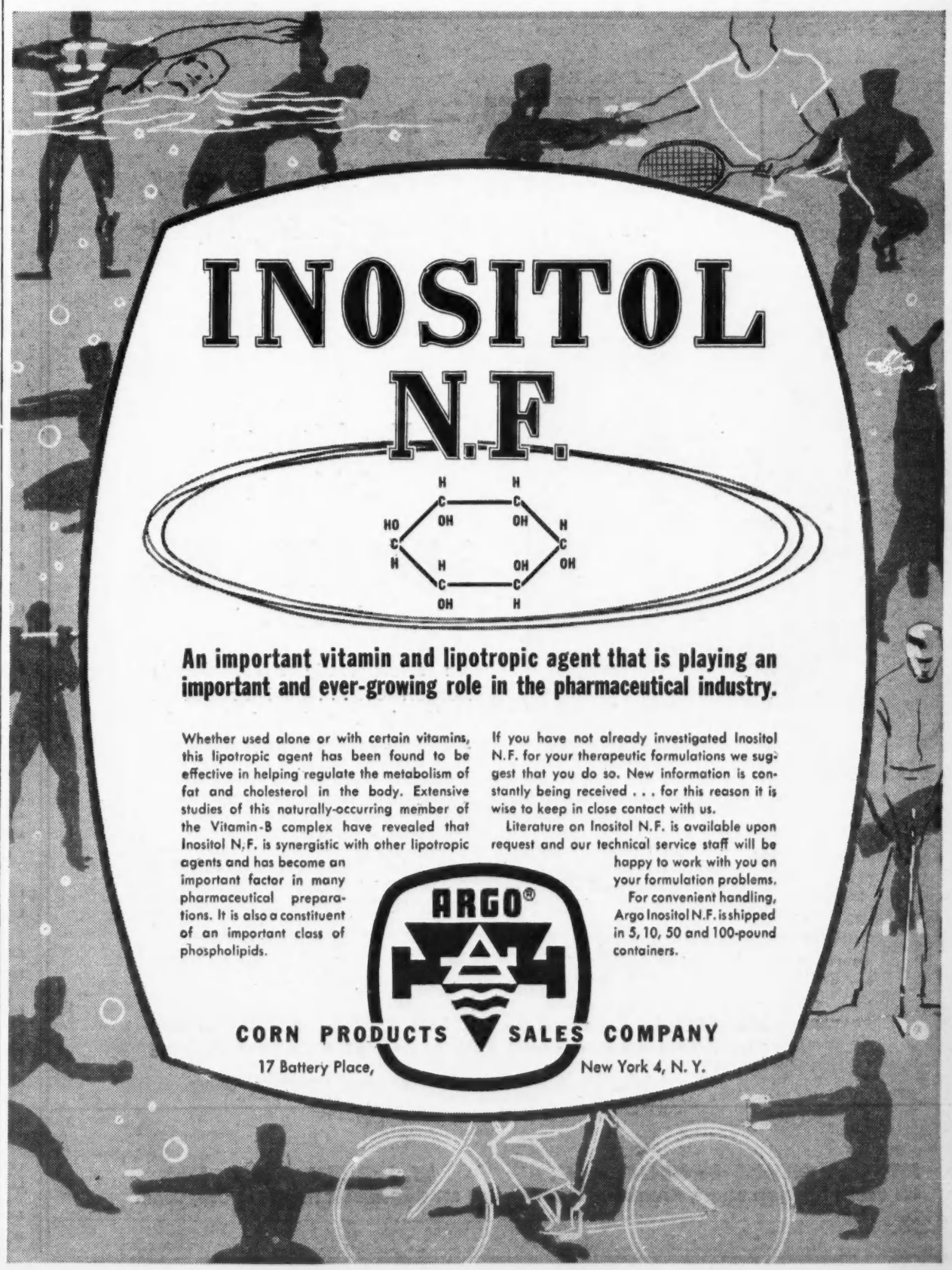
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l. works lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l, ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York.lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l .... lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .46 - .70
Isobornyl formate dms ..... lb. .80 - —
Isobornyl propionate dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 3.45 - 3.60
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots ..... kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works .. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .07 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works .. lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l. works .. lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls. works, 100% basis lb 2.45 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis ..... lb 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb .90 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs ..... lb. .36 - .37
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .20
Juniper berry oil, bots ..... lb 2.75 - 4.00
Twice rectified, bots ..... lb 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns .... lb. .38 - .53

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms .. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms ..... lb. .15½- .17¼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N.F.
H
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OH
HO
An important vitamin and lipotropic agent that is playing an important and ever-growing role in the pharmaceutical industry.
Whether used alone or with certain vitamins, this lipotropic agent has been found to be effective in helping regulate the metabolism of fat and cholesterol in the body. Extensive studies of this naturally-occurring member of the Vitamin-B complex have revealed that Inositol N.F. is synergistic with other lipotropic agents and has become an important factor in many pharmaceutical preparations. It is also a constituent of an important class of phospholipids.
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For convenient handling, Argo Inositol N.F. is shipped in 5, 10, 50 and 100-pound containers.
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Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .30 - .33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .15 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .143¾ —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1780- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1830- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1880- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3030- .3600
dms., frt. equald lb. .3030- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3080- .3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3130- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3180- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
USP, 85% cyls lb. .85 - .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .13¾- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms. lb. .35¾- .37½
tanks lb. .33¾- .34
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .68 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls. lb. .90 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 - —
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 10.00 - —
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 12.00 - —
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.60 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.55
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York, lb. .14 - —
St. Louis lb. .1380- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1695- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1795- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1785- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1885- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .35 - —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots. lb. 44.00 -50.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Messina, cns. lb. 5.75 - —
Lemongrass Oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.30 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt. ton. 20.82 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton. 22.32 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 26.32 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Expressed West Indian, cns. lb. 6.75 - —
Terpeneless, bots. lb. 50.00 -85.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.65 - 4.80
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms. lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 3.30 - 5.10
96-98%, dms. lb. 4.05 - 6.75
Ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.58 - 1.68
99% tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.63 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 49.50 - —
Extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton. 45.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1730- .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1270- —
tanks, New York lb. .1410- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1440- .1450
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .1930- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2230- —
Linseed pitch, dms. lb. .06 - .06¼
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvs., frt. alld. works lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
bbls., ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb. 10.50 -12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .78 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - —
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09⅛- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

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Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
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An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.95	—
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	-38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.45	—
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
Solid No. 1, boxes, c.l.	lb	.35	—
Lycopodium cs	lb	4.50	—
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms	lb	12.00	—
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms	lb.	14.00	-16.00

M

Mace, Siauw siftings bls	lb	3.25	—
West Indian No 1 bls., shipment	lb	3.25	—
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb	14.00	—
Magnesia calcined tech, bgs, cns., frt equald	lb.	.25¾	.26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs, c.l. frt equald	lb.	.29¾	.30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald	lb	.29¾	—
bgs, l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	—
USP, light, bgs	lb.	.36½-	.37½
heavy, fib dms	lb	.45	.52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs, c.l. works, frt equald	ton.	82.50	—
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead burnt, standard grain, bulk c.l., Chewelah, Wash	ton.	46.00	—
Magnesium bromide cs, lars	lb	95	1.00
Magnesium carbonate tech, bgs, c.l. frt equald	lb.	.10½-	—
bgs, t.l. frt equald	lb.	.11	—
bgs, l.c.l., frt equald	lb.	.12½-	.13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.13	—
bgs, t.l. frt equald	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs, l.c.l. frt equald	lb	.14½	15½

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms, c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms, t.c.l. works	lb.	.14	.15
Hydrous, 99% flake bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
bgs, t.c.l. works	ton	65.00	-80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms., cns	lb.	1.34	1.41
Magnesium hydroxide NF, powd., bbls., dms, kgs	lb.	.23½-	.27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	—
Pigs, 10,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼-	—
Sticks, cs., works frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59	—
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)			
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	29	—
Magnesium peroxide 15%, dms., works	lb	1.00	1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)			
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½-	.12
Magnesium sulfate tech, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	—
bgs., t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs.		3.10	—
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.		3.35	—
Magnesium trisilicate USP, fib, dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	—
fib, dms, 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.40	—
fib, dms, 100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	—
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.			
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	5.30	—
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.92	1.02
Maleic acid, cryst, powd, dms	lb.	.37	.38
Maleic anhydride, dms, c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	29½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.27½-	—
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.			
Malic acid, tech., dms	lb.	.50	—
Mandelic acid NF, dms, 1,000-lb. lots,	lb.	2.35	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	2.40	2.50
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Manganese arsenate, bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Manganese borate, tech., fib, dms,	lb.	.23½-	—
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works,	lb.	.22	—
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.25½-	—
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works	ton.	148.00	—
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis	ton.	144.50	—
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis	ton.	152.50	—
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000 lb. lots $3 per ton higher.			
Manganese gluconate, dms	lb.	1.80	1.94
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms,	lb.	3.52	—
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms	lb.	.32½-	—
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb.	.37½-	—
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.34	—
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E.	lb.	.36	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E	lb.	.38	—
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn dms	lb.	.24	—
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms	lb.	.30	—
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	97.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S.E	ton.	104.50	—
Manganese tallate, 6% dms	lb.	.24	—
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	62.00	—
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	54.00	-57.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs	lb.	.34¼-	.38
CBB, bgs	lb.	No. stocks.	
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.25	.28
DK, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
DK, dust., bgs	lb.	.14	Nom.
MA, soft, bgs	lb.	.19¾-	.22
WS, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	

Mannitol, com'l, fib, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.60	—
fib, dms., to ton lots, works	lb.	.62	—
fib, dms., single dm., works	lb.	.65	—
Marine pitch, dms	lb.	.04¼-	.05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).			
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).			
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Menadione, USP, bots	gram	.044	.05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf	lb.	.08¼-	—
Menthol, nat. USP Brazilian, cs	lb.	6.00	6.50
Syn., USP, racemic, cns	lb.	4.50	—
2 Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
bgs., fib dms less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.44	—
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt alld	lb.	.52	—
bgs, fib dms, less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.54	—
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more	lb	4.93	—
NF, gran or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.78	—
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib dms	lb.	6.84	—
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, fib dms.	lb.	7.72	—
Mercuric oxide red, NF, powd., fib, dms	lb.	5.97	6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech	lb.	5.77	—
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	5.60	—
USP, fib dms	lb.	6.14	—
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).			
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF	lb.	7.72	—
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).			
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask.		255.00	-237.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).			
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).			
Metanilic acid, dms., works	lb.	.57	.75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).			
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).			
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).			
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).			
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).			
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works	lb.	.47	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47½-	.50
tanks, works	lb.	.45	—
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt, alld	gal.	.85	—
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dld	gal.	.48½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.55½-	—
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. metropolitan area	gal.	.35½-	—
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd	gal.	.32½-	—
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J	gal.	.29½-	—
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd	gal.	.51½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.58½-	—
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas	gal.	.38½-	—
Zone 2 tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd	gal.	.35½-	—

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).			
dl-Methionine, fib, dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more	lb.	3.50	—
Feed grade, 98%, fib, dms., same basis	lb.	2.65	—
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld	lb.	.61	.64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.20½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.21	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb-	.21½-	—

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala, Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn

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for both industrial and chemical applications

THE UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY OF MICHIGAN CHEMICAL MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS can solve many of your quality control problems. This uniformity and purity stem from the natural excellence of native brines coupled with Michigan Chemical Corporation's extensive production facilities and experience. Our controlled process with minimum impurities assures you of a high MgO content.

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TYPICAL ANALYSES OF MICHIGAN MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

	No. 1 Calcined Magnesite	No. 5 Calcined Magnesite	No. 15 Calcined Magnesite	No. 30C Light Calcined Magnesia	No. 40 Extra Lt. Calcined Magnesia	Basic Magnesium Carbonate	(NF Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide	(Tech. Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide
Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	40 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	9 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. X SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

M-57-1

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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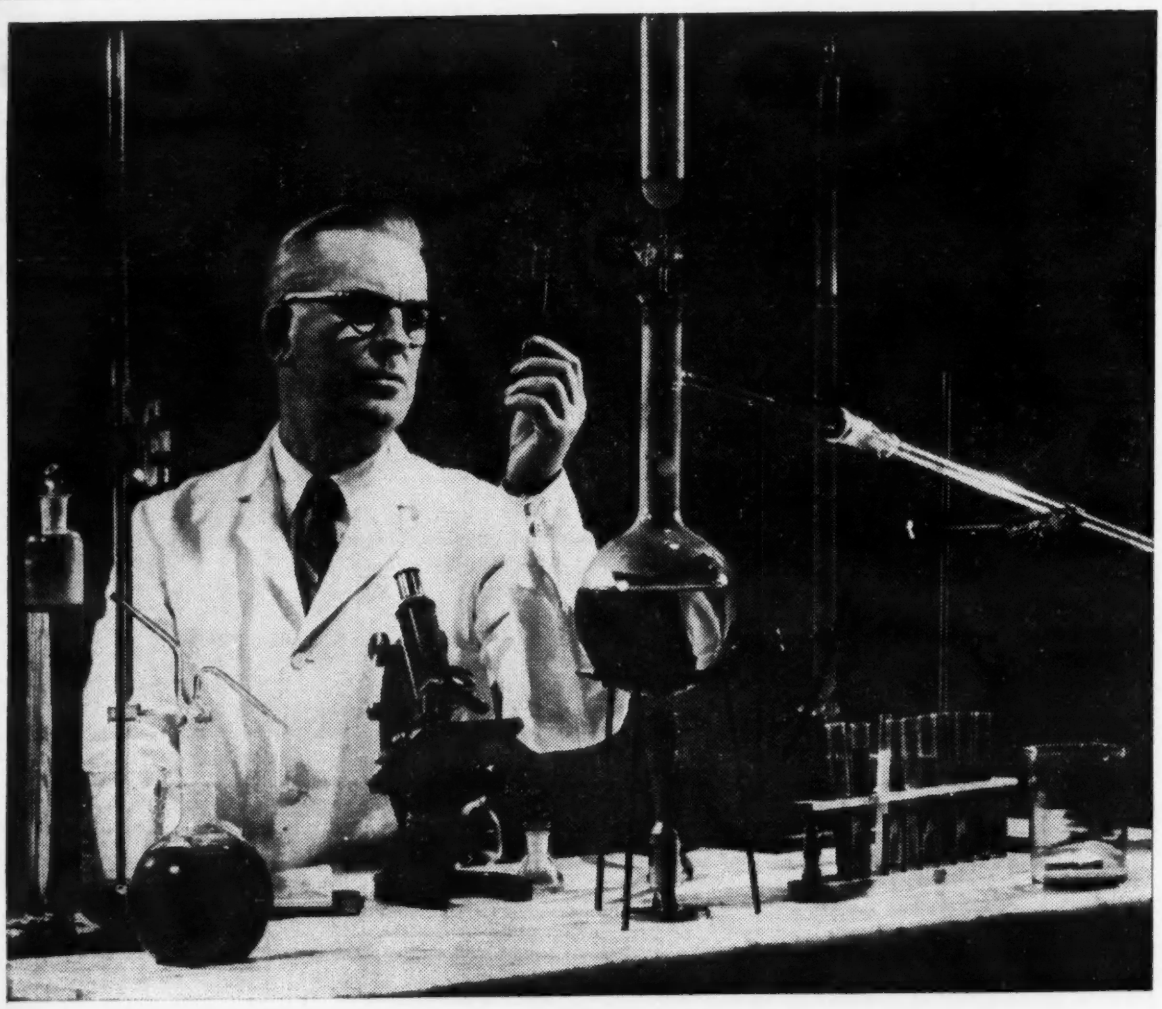
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb 2.35 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - 40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 -42.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed works lb. .14 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal, min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgc., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .39 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .85 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .90½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .18½- .19
tanks, New York gal. .26 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. 1.23 - 1.27
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60



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Morphine hydrobromide, cns ... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.45 - 5.15
Syn., ambrette, cns. 25-lb. lots lb 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots ..... lb 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.lb 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots ..... lb 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots ..... lb 5.45 - —
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb lots ..... lb 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots ..... lb 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs ..... lb. .08½- Nom
yellow, bgs ..... lb. .10½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. ....lb. 17½ Nom
Myristic acid, dms ..... lb. .26 - .30
tanks ..... lb. .25⅜- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ..... ton.61.00 -63.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock....ton.68.00 - —
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock....ton.62.00 -83.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty. lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .19 - —
New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. ..... gal. .18 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. ..... gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 ..... gal. .13875- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .21½- —
Chicago ..... gal. .299 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .24½- —
Newark ..... gal. .20½- —
New York ..... gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots....lb. .05 Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs, 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mived acid (see Cleve5s acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Naringin, fib. dms. ..... lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .45 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .50 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French bots... lb.575.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd .... lb. .80¾- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works..... lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. ..... lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide, cbys. ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E....100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, cbys., extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld....lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .73 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .35 - .37
18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .36 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., bbls., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .41 .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. ... lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95+ .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .53 - —
1-Nitropropane and 2-nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works..... lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms..... lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .24½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs..... lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs..... lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs..... lb. 2.20 - —
West Indian, bgs..... lb. 2.12 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb.13.00 - —
USP, dist., West Indian, cns., dms. lb.13.00 - —
Nux vomica, bls..... lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms..... lb. .55 - —
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex..... gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex..... gal. .15¾- —

CH_2Cl_2

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The Stauffer plant at Louisville supplies Methylene Chloride in drums of 600 pounds net capacity... in tank trucks... in tank cars of 4000, 8000 and 10,000 gallons... and in barges. Drum shipments are also made from warehouse stocks at Chicago, Houston, Akron, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and Niagara Falls.

Stauffer Methylene Chloride meets the highest standards of purity.

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Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .19 - .19½
tanks lb. .17½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .20 - .22½
tanks lb. .17½- —
Single-dist., dms lb. .18¾- .21¼
tanks lb. .16¼- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms lb. .19½- .20
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .13 - .13½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb. .22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid gal. 3.00 Nom.
Edible, Tunisian, dms., same basis. gal. 2.75 - 2.90
Olivine, crude, works ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns oz.19.20 -19.45
USP, gran., cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. .55 - .60
Messina, cns lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .45 - .80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, refd., pure lb. .75 - .76
crude lb. .65 - —
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .15 - .16
Palm oil, acids, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .19¼
tanks lb. 13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 6.50 - —
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 8.50 - —
USP, Ceylon, bots lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.03 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
120°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0885- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 132°-134° F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - .53
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .23 - —
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .90 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.45.50 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .14½- —
Refd., dms. lb. .19¾- .19⅞
tanks lb. .17⅜- —
Pectin, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.33 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .28½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .34 - —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .42 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
White, bgs. lb. .33 - .36
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .73
Imp., USP, bls. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50

OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St.
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Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave.
New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Petitgrain Oil—Piperonyl Cyclonene

Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb 3.00 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05¼- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04¼- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅛- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅝- —
snow white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08⅜- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅝- —
tanks, refy lb. .06⅛- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04¼- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .19½
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, tanks, same basis lb. .19¾- .20½
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
dms., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
lb. .18 - —

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Phenothiazine, drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60

Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos. lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .25½- .28
Pale, nubs, bgs lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs lb. .23½- .26
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.14 - —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.54 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.19 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.19 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.19 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.87 per bbl. and labor at $1.43.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works, E. frt equald. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0875
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis. lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43¼
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 4.25 - 8.00
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.05 - —
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse New York, lb. .14¼- —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .176 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, t.c.l., works, south gal. 1.05 - —
dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.15 - —
Refd., dms. incl., t.c.l., works gal. .92 - —
dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.02 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 2.84 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.88 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
Feed grade lb. 1.61 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.60 - —
Feed grade lb. 1.23 - —
Piperadine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 3.70 - 4.25

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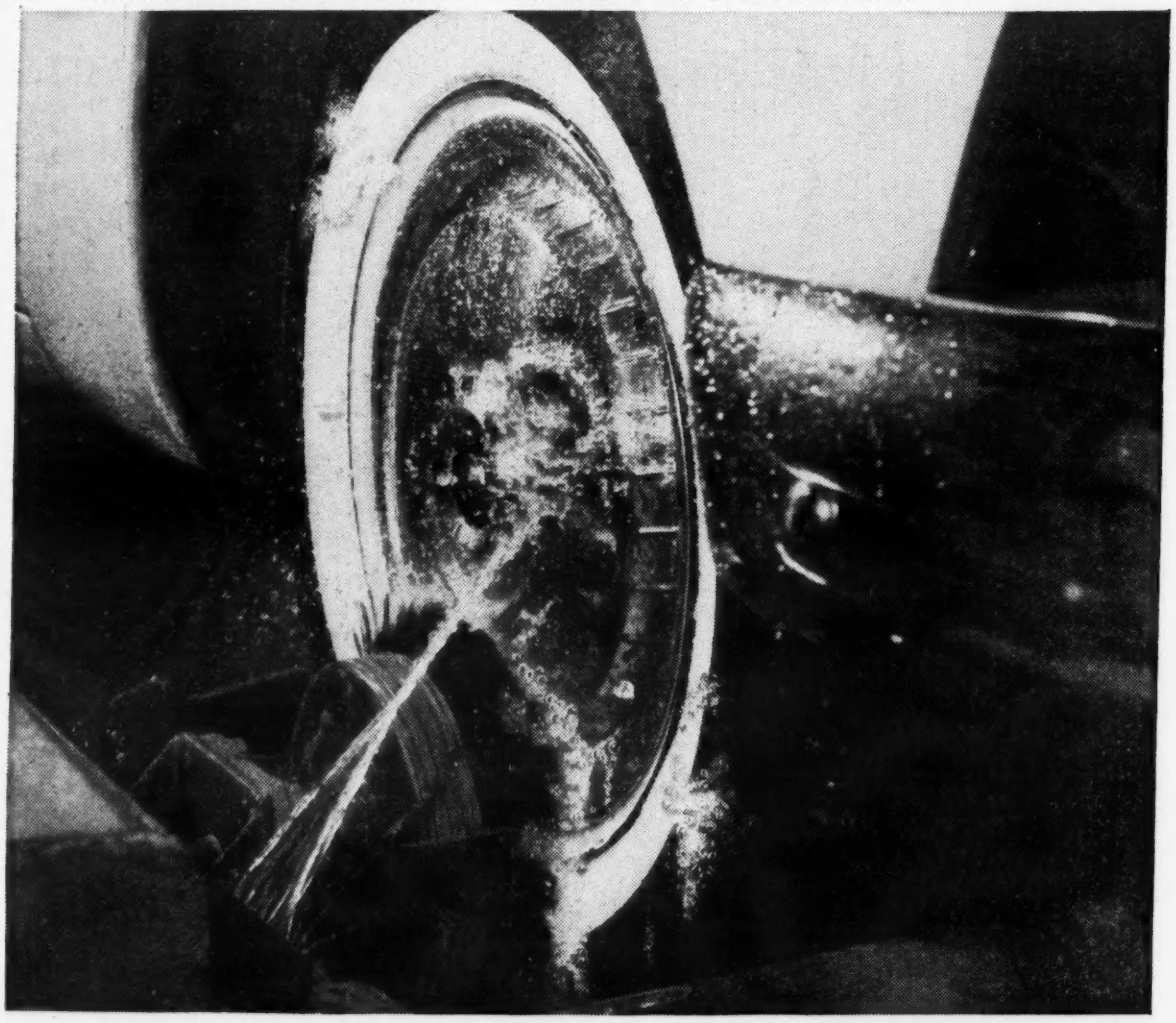

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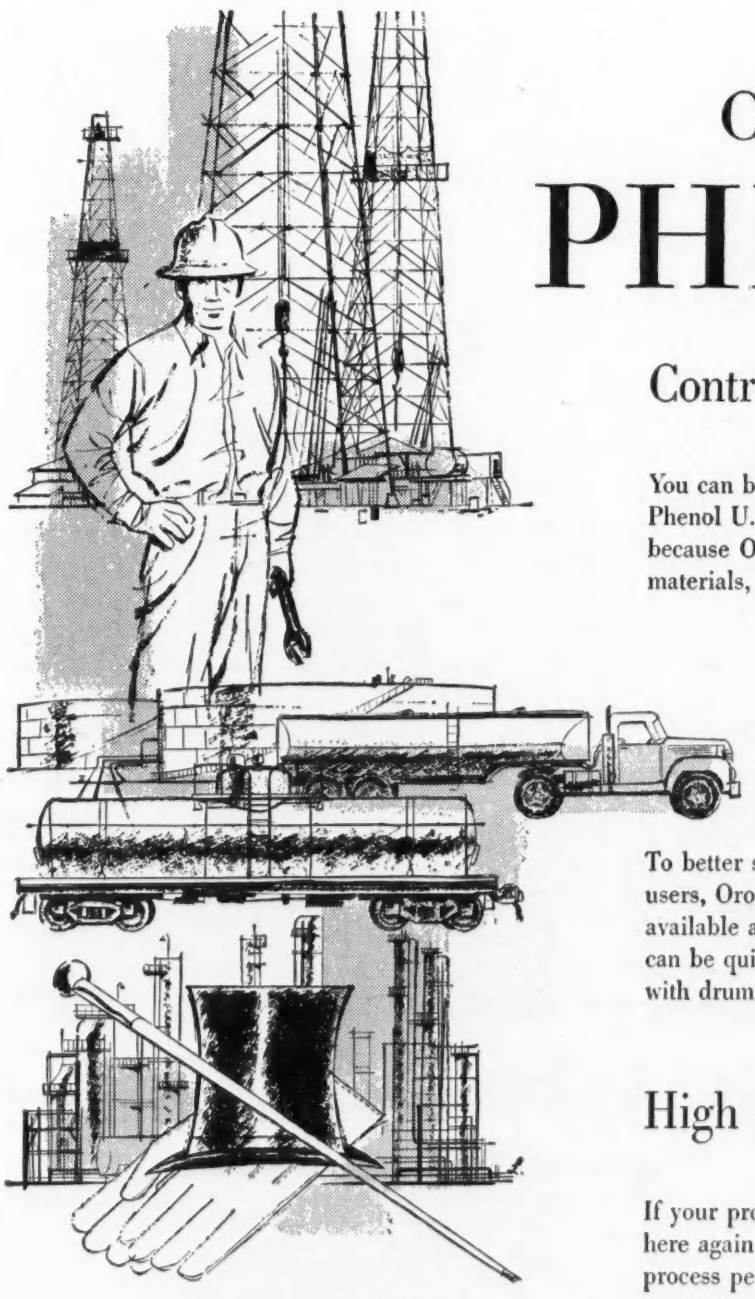
Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 87.00 - 92.00
Pleurisy root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms .... lb. 15.60 - 16.10
Poke root, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - .40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .24 - —
Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .28 - —
Iranian, ... lb. .14½ - .15
Polish, bgs ..... lb. .27½ - —
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .24 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis .... 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms .... lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½ - .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms ⅜c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .40½ - —
NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .41 - .43
NF, imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½ - .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .21 - .22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11½ - .12½
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms .. lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .40½ - .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .23½ - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.62 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½ - .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ... lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. ..... lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works ..... unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price . unit-ton. .34 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .34½ - .36
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price . ton. 26.25 - 26.50
bgs., c.l., works list price .... ton. 27.45 - 27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .31
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 302.00 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton. 307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29¼ - .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferricyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 17.00 - 17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ - .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .762 - .835
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms ..... lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½ - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .84 - .94
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .16½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾ - —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works ..... lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½ - —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .43½ - .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½ - .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. . gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots ..... lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram . .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .093 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20¾ - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾ - —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11 - —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots ..... kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .0950 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½ - —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½ - —



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4349

Psyllium Seed—Shellac

Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton.58.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works.lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
Purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .29½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00

Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pyroxylin scrap, unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarif., liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra lb. .107429 —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .70½- .71½
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .26 - .32
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks. lb. .18¾ Nom.
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

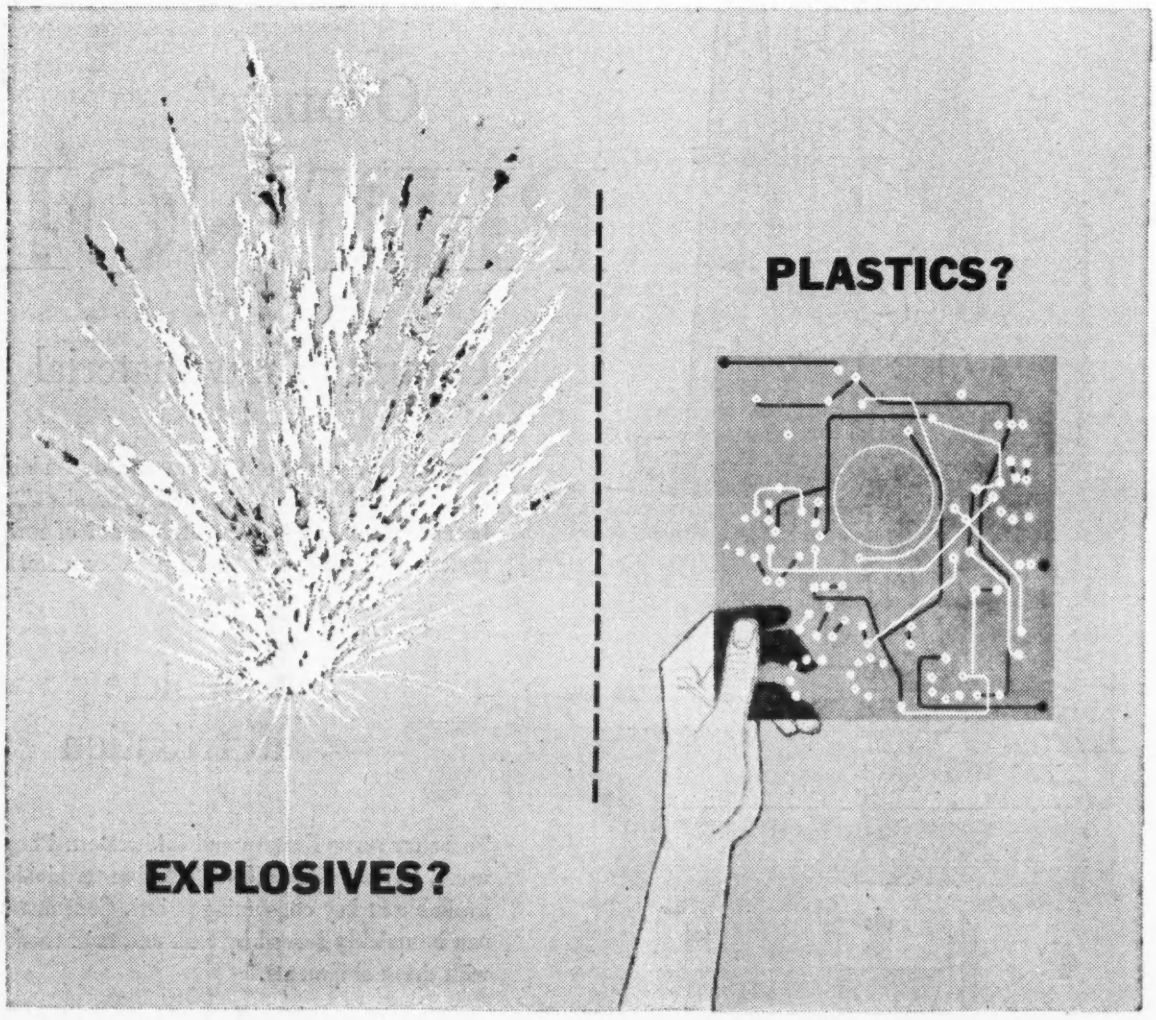
Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 1.70 - 2.00
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs. lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - .15⅛
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots. oz.40.00 -47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .70
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots. kilo.17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls. lb. .49 - .49¼
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Italian lb. .26 Nom.
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.30.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.85 - —
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38 - —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
USP, cryst., 200 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .53 - —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55 - —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .60 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.07 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips, bgs. .63 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.11.50 -15.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb.10.50 -12.00
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls. lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
pods, bls. lb. .16 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 7.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .22½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .21½- —
Indian, nat., bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .34
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.



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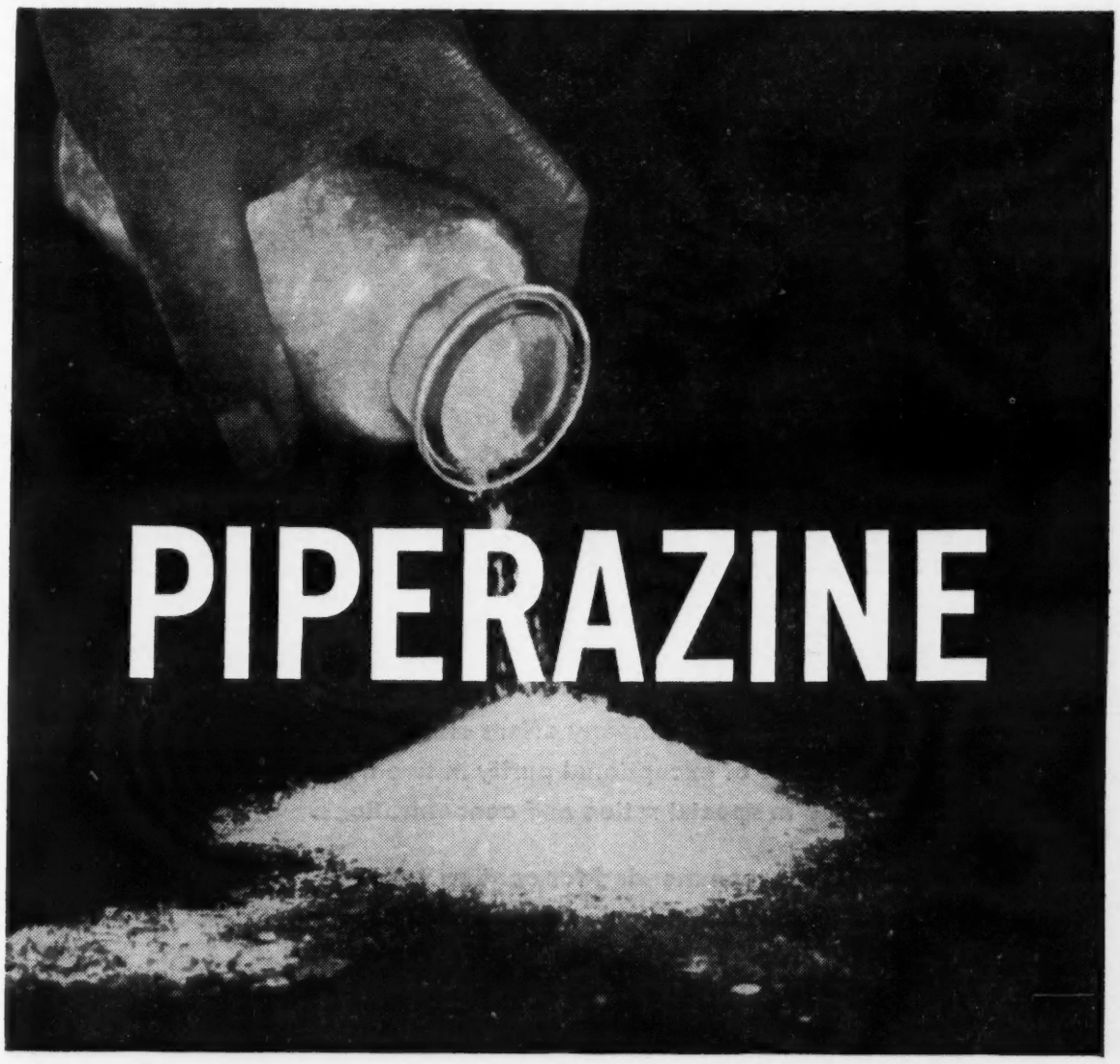
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..gal. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....gal. .43 • —
tanks, works.....gal. .25 • —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .16½
Silica, amorpb., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 • —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 • —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .22 • .30½
tanks, works .....lb. .17 • —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. ...Troy oz. .90¼- —
Silver cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .86¾- —
fib. dms., 1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .86¾- —
fib. dms., 500-oz. lots.....oz. .86⅞- —
fib. dms., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .87½- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .61⅞- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .63 • —
bots., 500-oz. lots.....oz. .63¾- —
bots., 250-oz. lots.....oz. .64½- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.15 • —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 • —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Soapbark, crushed, bls. .....lb. .45 • —
Powd., bls. .....lb. .43 • —
Whole, bls. .....lb. .38 • .40
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts.. 100 lbs. 3.00 • 4.77
bulk, c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.60 • —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.93 • 4.72
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.53 • —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 • —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.00 • —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.30 • —
Soda, sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works..100 lbs. 2.80 • —
Sodium acetate, anhyd, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more..lb. .93 • —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots .....lb. 2.45 • 2.53
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 • —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .28 • —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .13¾- .14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works. lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 • .14½
Soln., dms., works.....gal. .59 • .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots..kilo.12.00 • —
dms., 10-kilo lots.....kilo.12.35 • —
dms., 5-kilo lots.....kilo.12.75 • —
dms., 1-kilo lots.....kilo.13.00 • —
bots., 500-gram lots .....gram. .0135- —
Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. .39 • —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. .46 • —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.93 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.85 • —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 • 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.40 • —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 • —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works, lb. .40 • —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.50 • —
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 • —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 • —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 • —
dms., smaller lots, works... lb. .70 • .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 • —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works .....lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l., t.l., works. lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. .....lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms..... lb. .62 • —
NF VIII, gran., dms .....lb. .26½- .27¼
USP, XIV gran. dms.....lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.

Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots...lb. .193 • —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots....lb. .203 • —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots.lb. .213 • —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works... lb. .15 • —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works... lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works .....lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .18¾- —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots.....lb. .14 • —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.lb. 5.50 • —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms... lb. .80 • .83
Tech., dms. .....lb. .35 • —
Sodium hydride powd. dms., works. lb. 1.90 • 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .24½- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .97 • —
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .85 • —
dms., smaller lots, works.....lb. .90 • 1.10

Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.45 • —
Anhyd., tech., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 100 lbs. 7.65 • —
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 • —
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.05 • —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.55 • —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 • —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 • —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.ton.87.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.143.00 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wnse.ton.148.00 • —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works.ton.204.00 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse .... ton.242.50 • —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton.247.50 • —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 • —

Sodium metanilate bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 • —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.15 • 8.10
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.55 • 8.53
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.80 • 6.75
dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 • 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb. .92 • .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt alld lb. .73 • .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls ... lb. .70 • —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ... ton.43.50 • —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.48.00 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis .... ton.44.50 • —
Sodium nitrate, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.50 • —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.05 • 7.65



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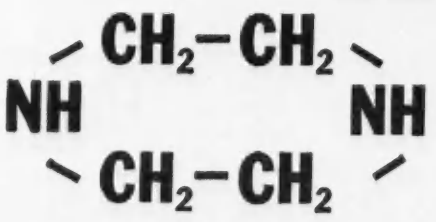


Currently finding use in pharmaceutical and veterinary fields, increased commercial availability of Piperazine should benefit its practical application as an intermediate in the manufacture of such products as resins and synthetic fibers.

A technical data sheet is available on Piperazine ... and we would be pleased to supply as much information as we can relevant to your interest in this or any other Jefferson chemical. Write **Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., 1121 Walker Avenue, Houston 2, Texas.**

Jefferson CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

Essential Chemicals from Hydrocarbon Sources

HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES

Ethylene Oxide,
Glycols, Dichloride
Ethanolamines
Morpholine
Piperazine
Polyethylene Glycols
Nonyl Phenol
Surfonic® Surface-Active Agents—N Series and TD Series
Ethylene Carbonate and Propylene Carbonate

Sodium Orthosilicate—Soybean Oil

Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works. 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. .78 - .80
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 .. 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 .. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 3 .. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 4 .. 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ..... ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .075 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .618 - .678
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.120.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .06½- —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .06 - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05 - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite). lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works ... lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282° F. b.r., 41°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey ..... gal. .245 - —
212°278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey ... gal. .26 - —
212°284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey .. gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey ... gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F, b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City ..... gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p. tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .35 - —
320°-360°, b.r. 10°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. 37°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey ... gal .27 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston .gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works .lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works .lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - —
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works.lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqeous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works ... lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works.lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.49.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .11⅝- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Refd., alkali, dms. ..... lb. .1618- .1638
tanks ..... lb. .1418- —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .1588- .1613
tanks ..... lb. .13⅞- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .16¾- .17
tanks ..... lb. .14⅜- —

NEW

Cowles

POTASSIUM SILICATE

Cowles Chemical Company offers clear Potassium Silicate solutions of exceptional purity in two commercial grades, also in special ratios and concentrations.

Cowles #28 is recommended for coating welding rods, special cements and a variety of other coatings.

Cowles #40 for rod coating, also for fast sudsing soaps and liquid detergents.

Available in returnable and non-returnable drums, tank trucks and tank cars.

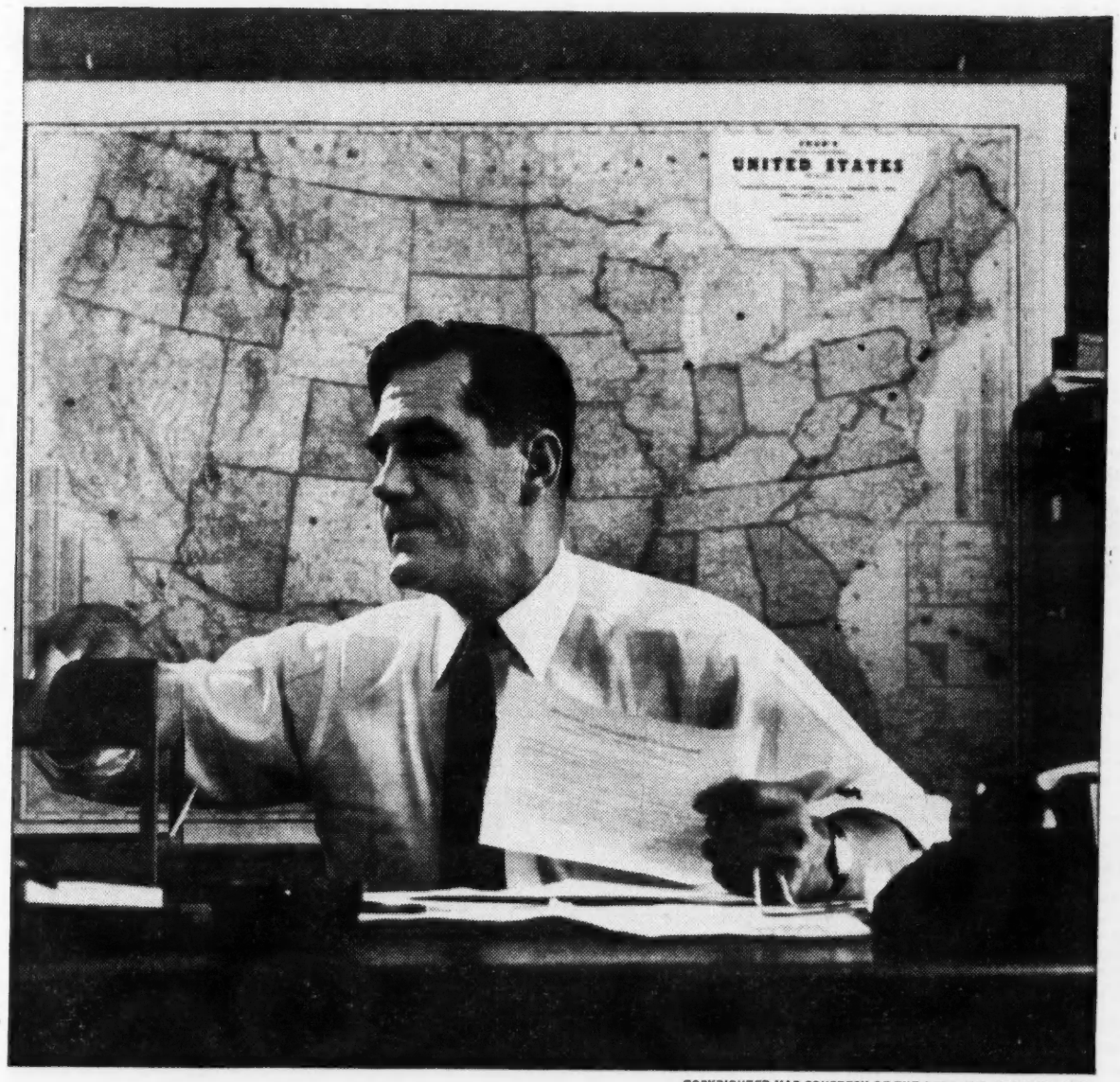
Write for complete technical information and prices.

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT
7018 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.	lb.	.19½-	.22
tanks	lb.	.17 -	—
Single-distilled, dms	lb.	.18¼-	.20¾
tanks	lb.	.15¾-	—
Soybean pitch, dms., works	lb.	.05 -	.05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.066 -	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns.	oz.	.80 -	.90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.	oz.	.75 -	—
Spearmint oil, dms	lb.	4.00 -	4.75
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1825-	.1850
tanks	lb.	.1650-	—
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1725-	.1750
tanks	lb.	.1550-	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.31 -	.34
Cakes, cs.	lb.	.32 -	.36
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾-	—
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
Spruce oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10 -	3.50
Squill, white, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
White, powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17 -	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.776 -	.786
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	1.02 -	1.03
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.977 -	1.471
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.84¼-	.85¼
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.033 -	1.053
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.32	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.47	—
Powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.59	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
bgs., ex whse, New York	lb.	.08¼-	.09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Starch, wheat, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	.61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs.	lb.	.15¾-	.18¼
Single-pressed, bgs	lb.	.15¼-	.17¾
Triple pressed, bgs	lb.	.18 -	.20½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).			
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18 -	—
tanks, western Pennsylvania,	gal.	.16 -	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13375-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.20 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.299 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½-	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.199 -	—
Newark	gal.	.19 -	—
New York	gal.	.19 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Strontium bromide, NF, 150-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.84 -	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37 -	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19 -	—
Strontium chromate, bbls., works.	lb.	.46 -	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.40 -	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00 -	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.88 -	—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70 -	66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthin K, bots	oz.	25.00 -	25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50 -	3.75
Styrax, USP, cs	lb.	.78 -	.80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
Syn. rubber grade, 99%, tanks, bulk, contract	lb.	.124 -	—
c.l., t.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.			
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.45 -	1.70
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62 -	.75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E.	lb.	.0883-	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.84 -	—
Sugar (see Sucrose).			
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works	lb.	.65 -	.75
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.67¼-	.72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms	kilo.	8.80 -	9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms	kilo.	9.00 -	10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	7.70 -	8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	8.15 -	9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35 -	24.45
USP, powd., dms	kilo.	22.60 -	23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.	kilo.	24.80 -	25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms	kilo.	5.50 -	6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.50 -	24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80 -	25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms	kilo.	19.65 -	20.75
Powd., dms	kilo.	18.75 -	19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00 -	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50 -	18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms	kilo.	3.05 -	3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	3.79 -	4.20
powd., dms	kilo.	2.85 -	3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline veterinary, dms	kilo.	14.12 -	14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23 -	—
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins	kilo.	15.45 -	16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo.	6.25 -	6.60
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	5.50 -	5.85
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	6.25 -	6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.	kilo.	6.05 -	6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.55 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
Coml., lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
bbls, mines	100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
Crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines.	long-ton.	26.50 -	—
Crude, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	28.00 -	—
bulk, dom. and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports.	long-ton.	28.00 -	—
bulk, imp., Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton.	25.00 -	—
Refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	4.75 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.10 -	—
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.05 -	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.60 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
virgin block, bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	4.30 -	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.65 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.90 -	—
Rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs.	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
Rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
bbls, mines	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.95 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.20 -	—
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04 -	—
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10 -	.12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045 -	—
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.39 -	—
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	—
55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04 -	—
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
tanks, works	ton.	18.60 -	—
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55 -	3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35 -	—
98%, tanks, works	ton.	23.50 -	—
99-100%, tanks, works	ton.	23.95 -	—
Sulfuric acid, CP NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt equald	lb.	.12¾-	—
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
5-pt. bots. extra. cs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	.18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00 -	—
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00 -	—
65%, tanks, works	ton.	39.50 -	—
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock	ton.	135.00	Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock	ton.	130.00	Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton.		.90 -	.93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton.		.90 -	.93
Superphosphate, triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton.		.98 -	—
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns	lb.	4.25 -	9.50
USP, southern, cns.	lb.	2.30 -	2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25 -	—
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29 -	—
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00 -	36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	31.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	34.00 -	—
99.95% micronized, bgs., works.	ton.	38.00 -	—
Dom., ord., Calif. grad., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.00 -	39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00 -	—
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00 -	35.00



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This man has 48 states on his mind

(His job is moving Dow Caustic Soda into your backyard)

He's learned to think in terms of the best type of transportation, time in transit and customer convenience in receiving. He's an important link in the long chain of people who produce, sell and deliver Dow Caustic Soda.

Dow caustic in many forms—solid, flake, ground and solution—moves into the backyards of American industry from several strategically located shipping points.

It is shipped direct from three Dow producing plants located at Freeport, Texas; Midland, Michigan; and Pittsburg, California. A new plant at Plaquemine, Louisiana, will be in production in 1958.

It is also distributed through terminals at Bayonne, New Jersey; Carteret, New Jersey; Port Newark, New Jersey; Charleston, South Carolina; Chicago, Illinois; Baltimore, Maryland; and Los Angeles, California. A new terminal at Grants, New Mexico, will help to provide even better service to Dow Caustic Soda customers.

For more information about the advantages of buying caustic from Dow, write to THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan, Department AL 604A.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON DOW

Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. 05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton.30.00 -40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- .12¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s lb. .10 - .10½
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅞- .08
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08⅜
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - .08⅛
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08⅝- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .09⅝- .10⅛
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¾- .17¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia bulk, unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12½- 13½
Siamese, first quality, same basis. lb. .07 - .08
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs lb. .36 - .40
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .55 - .70
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra, alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Testosterone propionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb 12.50 -15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, oots, dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade fib. dms kilo.42.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd. cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l., frt. alld. lb .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red. cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Tech., white cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) lb. .96⅛- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).

Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base, high-tinting, dms., c.l lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .09½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
Granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
5 ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld lb. 81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succcinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.134.20 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham, dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .32 - .35
Detroit, Mich gal. .32 - .35
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .34 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .34 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb 1.00 - —
Powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. lb. .13 - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, cms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works, frt adjusted lb. .40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks same basis. lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. lb.75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .25¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .25¾
tanks, New York lb. .23¾- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .23 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.10 - 4.20
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF cns., dms lb. .28 - .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 - .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey-type, bgs. c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E., ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.75.00 -77.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .10½- .10¾
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. 09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb 8.35 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb 7.50 - 7.75
whole, tins lb 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 6.50 - 6.75
tins, smaller lots lb 6.90 - 7.25
Ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb.11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cs. lb. 9.25 - 9.80
Java, cns. lb.18.50 -20.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.55 - —
Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.95.00 Nom.
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U.S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms. works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Viosteral in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75- —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.75.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms.	gal.	11.25	—
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).			
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.18	.19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.,	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls	lb.	.20	—
Thin, rossed, bls.	lb.	.21	—
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns	lb.	6.35	10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns	lb.	4.50	7.50
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Witch hazel bark, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.27	—
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	39.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	56.00	—
Medium, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	44.00	—
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).			
Wood oil (see Tung oil).			
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).			
Wormwood oil, cns.	lb.	5.50	—

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham dist.	gal.	.32	—
Chicago dist.	gal.	.35	—
Cleveland dist.	gal.	.34½	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.29	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia dist.	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh dist.	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.34	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32½	—
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.34	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Xylenol cryst. 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
Cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
45-47°C., m.p., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.212	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.215	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.11	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.14	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara, yara, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.6	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	.18	—

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	.42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	19.00	25.00
Bourbon, extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins,	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more,	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.40	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.80	—
dms., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib. dms., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust., coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York.	lb.	.10½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43	.44
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.46	.53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs.	lb.	.62	.65
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

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Anticipating Automation

Among today's successors of the cracker-barrel or hard-cider philosophizers of six or eight decades ago, a currently perplexing and somewhat disturbing topic is whether man faces nonessentiality by way of automation or nonexistence by way of "atomization." The views of the "experts" in both areas run far and wide pro and con. Among the countless dissertations in "science" fiction, there is a book dealing bewilderingly with a "gigantic peril in the world of the future, facing either universal atomic destruction or conquest by humancid robots."

Because any definite concept of the destructive potentialities of the "atom" is beyond the comprehension capabilities of the general run of folks, the effects of automation industrially and socially are far more commonly talked about. What is said about them covers a wondrous range of fact and fancy. It is difficult to follow the reasoning of certain proponents that "automation brings into being an era when workers at all levels will be able to show creative expression . . . ; industry will be able to take advantage of man's creative talents on down the line." It is rather non sequitur that creative expression would come at levels where the only requirement on workers is that they watch for signals, press a button, or throw a switch.

One cannot reasonably go along with the Secretary of Labor in his brushing aside of the threat of job displacement through automation. But one must agree with him in his qualification that a company has a first responsibility to its workers in introducing automation. He did not say how that responsibility should be met. The closest approach to realistic information in that respect lies in the statement by a CIO group leader before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report that "unless automation is accompanied by literally fabulous increases in utilization of the fruits of production, it must of necessity result in job displacement."

Advocates of automation attribute opposition to it to the "common human habit of resistance to change." There is much more to it than that: the changes that must be wrought by automation will be too deeply revolutionary to be associated with anything "common." The view expressed by another labor leader before the joint committee comes closer to the essential realization. He said:— "It is morally and economically wrong to expect the working people of America to bear the entire burden of the social costs of automation."

Neither in ability nor in attitude is the working force ready to meet the socially and industrially costly changes which will result from automation. On the basis of facts drawn from experience, it was declared at the recent convention of the United Automobile Workers that automation already was resulting in a sharp decrease in the number of production-line workers — and a progressive increase in employment of skilled workers, particularly engineers and technicians, and of office workers. The organization took revolutionary steps toward the more definite and adequate recognition of that condition in connection with its membership from those groups. It could be that, as its promoters declare, automation will increase, rather than decrease, the number of jobs available in industry; but it certainly will make such changes in the nature of that employment that the majority of today's workers will not be able to meet its requirements. The need for an increasing supply of particularly trained operators in production and in record-keeping must be recognized and served in the schools — beginning at about the fourth grade.

No one can foretell what will be the effects upon scientifically and technically trained workers of such automation as the teaming of a mass spectrometer with vapor-phase chromatography for the qualitative and quantitative analyses of organic compounds; the centralizing of the data-processing for sales divisions in eighteen states in one office equipped with an electronic computator; or the cutting from hours to less than five seconds of the time required to check hundreds of electrical circuits by a new automatic analyzer. Those are but a few of the recently publicized accounts of progress in automation. More puzzling and peculiarly significant is the recent news item about the killing of a patient in a hospital in Tokyo by an explosion of ether caused by a short circuit in an electric scalpel. If surgery is to be reduced to automation, the participatory assistance of an engineer will be imperatively necessary.

There is very much more to industrial automation in various aspects than can be grasped by way of experience with an automobile or an electric razor. Management and labor and educators and sociologists must get together and really work together to construct and apply an effective program of anticipatory adjustment — now. Work which has been done in Britain, under stress of necessity, will be helpful in guidance.

Another Look at Latin America

Much significant light has been laid upon the wisdom of participation by United States private enterprise in the Western Hemisphere Economic Conference to be held in Buenos Aires next month from the deliberations at the session of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America held in La Paz, Bolivia, in the latter half of May, this year. US businessmen who have given any thought to participation in the Buenos Aires conference will do well to read the account of the La Paz session in the July 15 issue of "Foreign Commerce Weekly," publication of the Department of Commerce.

Two topics were most seriously of concern in the ECLA deliberations. One of them was the effects of the formation and operation of the common market in western Europe upon trade with and investment in Latin America. The other had to do with the establishment of a Latin-American regional market. Both of those matters, as looked upon in Latin America, present opportunities for US private enterprise. They also present admonitions. Latin Americans have not wholly ceased to think that they were neglectfully overlooked when the postwar solicitude of their northern neighbors was directed most largely to Europe. There is still a feeling in Latin-American commercial economic circles that the interest of US business in trade with or, particularly, investment in the countries of the southern continent are too narrowly confined to petroleum, copper, iron, a few minerals, and bananas.

An opportunity to develop a better, really more correct appreciation of the trade aspects of that relationship is offered in connection with the indefinite postponement of the international trade fair that was scheduled to open November 22 in Bogota. The reason given by the Colombian Ministry of Development for the postponement was that that country was not in a position to finance the imports for an international fair. Those who would run certainly can read what that can mean for them—and there is talk in Bogota of holding a national fair instead.

Boosting the Vice-Presidency

Among the numerous currently existent official proposals aiming in some manner at the reform, reorganization, realignment, or some such changing of the federal government, are companion bills in the two houses of congress designed to do something for the Vice-president. They would, at least, give him a better "standard" of living by providing an official residence, more than doubling his general expense allowance, setting up a travel allowance of $20,000, and enabling him to hire "an adequate staff."

That, of course, may be about all that could be done for, with, or to the Vice-president by way of anything short of constitutional amendment. But, something really should be done in the matter, starting with definite recognition of the fact that he is a duly elected member of the staff of the executive division of the federal government and should not have any working function in the legislative division. The senate should itself choose its presiding officer from among its own members—and not only because it is at variance with a basic principle of democracy to have that office held by one who is not partisanly representative of the majority of those whom he at least oversees.

In accordance with the modern system of business which should be used by this country's biggest business—its government—the executive management should consist of a president, an executive vice-president, and a group of departmental vice-presidents—all duly elected—replacing the secretaries who now constitute the cabinet, in whose selection the people have nothing to say or do.

There would be no need for as many vice-presidents as there now are secretaries. Under proper organization, the number of departments could be reduced, and the nature of some of them reformed with distinct advantage in service and substantial savings in cost.

Such a revised setup would, of course, involve a number of political problems. But, it certainly would—or at least could—do much toward improving governmental functioning for the people. Such details as whether the president, the executive vice-president, and the departmental vice-presidents should be voted for en bloc or severally could be worked out by way of proper, nonpartisan analysis—perhaps by the Academy of Political Science. Those who, for some reason or other, are concerning themselves with problems expectably arising from possible presidential disability would do well to consider something in the way of modernization of the setup of which the President is the head.

Washington Talks It Over

Government Seen Hatching New Scheme for Returning Vested Enemy Properties to Their Former Owners.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The government is reported to be hatching a new plan for the return of vested enemy properties to their former owners, but is running into much opposition both from here and abroad. It is reported to be considerably more liberal than the one proposed a year ago. It has practically no chance of adoption this year, however.

The proposal advanced last year was to return all enemy properties having a value of $10,000 or less to their former owners in full if there was no dispute as to ownership.

This was tied in with the plan to authorize the government to sell properties in which there was a dispute as to ownership in advance of a court ruling on the ownership issue. This was to take care of the situation then surrounding the disposition of General Aniline & Film Corporation.

The new proposal would more than double the amount proposed to be returned, and has brought objections from both Great Britain and France that it would amount to a "breach of obligations" under the Paris reparation agreement.

Should the United States release the properties to the former enemies, France and Britain fear that they may have to make similar returns. They are being supported by the Netherlands and Norway, while several other countries have informally approached the state department on the matter.

The entire question is currently under review by the President's cabinet.

HEW and Conventions

Congress has made it easier for officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to attend the annual conventions and other meetings of trade organizations and other groups where their attendance is desired.

Hidden away in the appropriation bill for the department is a provision that permits the payment of expenses of the officials at the meetings. Similar authority has been in effect for a number of years in the case of officials of the Office of Education. Now it has been extended to the Food and Drug Administration, Public Health Service, and other agencies of HEW.

Congress began cutting down on the travel expenses of the government departments a number of years back. As a consequence, attendance of officials at the meetings, though highly desirable, fell off sharply. Now the door is being opened again to invitations of this kind.

Dangers of China Trade

Until there is some definite action by the government to lower the bars on trade with Red China, importers should think twice before they attempt to bring in materials from that area. The courts are taking a very dim view of violations of the foreign assets controls regulations, which ban the importation of Red China merchandise, and are handing out some rather heavy penalties.

Two such instances have just occurred, one involving imports of Chinese bristles, and the other, gall nuts. One of the largest bristle importing firms in the country was convicted a few days ago for violating the regulations by bringing in Red Chinese bristles labeled as English lek bristles or India bristles, and was fined $10,000 in criminal penalties. This is in addition to $150,000 which the firm has tendered to the treasury in settlement of civil actions involving the bristles.

In the case of the gall nuts, the importing firm, an individual and a chemical company were all involved. The Red China gall nuts came in labeled as German gall nuts, and on conviction of a conspiracy to evade the control regulations, the chemical firm was fined $6,000, the importing concern $15,000; and the individual $10,000, plus a suspended sentence of one year in jail.

Heavy Chemicals

The heavy chemicals market was still beset by the midsummer slump last week, but producers were of the opinion that the worst was over, and that from now on to the end of the year business should show a relatively steady improvement. Mild upturns in demand were noted for several chemicals last week following the end of the slack period which lasted for the first two weeks of the month. Of big help last week to the sales picture was a comeback in paper production, as well as steady maintenance of steel production at about 80 percent of capacity.

The textile industry was still in the doldrums, and little hope was held out for any startling recovery before autumn. Hence, sales of a number of heavy chemicals in that direction were at best spotty.

The automotive industry is expected to spend some time retooling for its 1958 models, and chemical producers estimated that this situation will put a crimp into sales of such materials as chromic acid, pickling acids, and a host of other items which go into car production.

The price front was quiet. Producers pointed out that business is so spotty at this time that it would make no difference in sales if prices were lowered, and consumer resistance would mount against any proposed increases.

Materials most likely to go up in the near future are aluminum and its compounds, owing to a scheduled increase in wages for that industry in August.

Materials most likely to decline still appear to be some of the nonferrous metals, where prices have been weak for some time, and government support programs have not been able to prop up markets.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 20 at 83.2 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 76.0 percent for the previous week, and 96.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Platinum, $1 per oz.
Stannic oxide, 2c. per lb.
Tin, ⅝c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1956
104.10	104.13	104.42	101.96

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acids

Chromic—The plating industry continued in the midsummer doldrums, and business volume was down accordingly. Automotive producers are expected to start retooling for 1958 models, if they have not already begun to do so. Hence, plating needs in that direction are not expected to materialize heavily until fall.

Hydrochloric—Steel production continued off, but was still hovering at about 80 percent of capacity. Consequently, movement of acid in that direction was maintained at reasonably good levels.

Midsummer vacation shutdowns were still in effect among a good many consumers, however, and demand from end uses other than steel was spotty.

Hydrofluoric—Demand from the aerosol industry for fluorinated propellants has been maintained at an active pace. As a result, movement of hydrofluoric into manufacture of propellants has been in good quantity. Stainless steel also called for sizable amounts.

Nitric—Stainless steel demand for this acid remained moderately active. There was little interest from fertilizer manufacturers. Generally, business remained spotty.

Sulfuric—This market continued spotty, although in general, business showed some improvement last week over the first two weeks in July.

Steel production was maintained at a reasonably good rate, but rayon, paper and pulp, and other large volume consumers were operating at drastically reduced levels.

Steel output last week was 2,079,000 tons, or 81.2 percent of capacity, as estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Previous week's actual output was 2,030,000 tons, or 79.3 percent of capacity. Actual for last year was only 419,000 tons, as a result of last summer's steel strike.

Bases and Salts

Bromine—Demand for this halogen has remained about steady. Prices were stable following some unsteadiness which originated early in the year, when one producer advanced prices, but had to rescind the increase when others did not follow.

Calcium Chloride—Demand in the east has been booming for use in dust control on secondary roads. University of Connecticut officials recently reported that the drought in New England has been the second worst in the history of the university's records, which date back some sixty-eight years.

Other areas of the country, however, were beset by periodic drenching rain storms, which cut down appreciably on sales of calcium chloride.

As a consequence, sales were believed to be slightly below last year's levels in several areas. While producers were reported operating at or near capacity in order to fill needs, it appeared last week that they were fairly well caught up on orders, whereas normally, they would be running two to three days behind orders at this season.

Chlorine—Sales of this material showed a substantial upturn last week, as many consumers who had closed down for the first two weeks in July returned to action.

It was reported that chlorine has not felt the midsummer slump as sharply as have some of the other chemicals. As a result, output has been well maintained, even during the early July slump.

Producers said that the sharp drop in paper output during the first week in the month hurt the market considerably, but that the recovery shown by paper mills during the second and third weeks has helped to bring the chlorine market back.

Ferric Chloride—Demand continued restricted to immediate needs for specialized purposes. Supplies were adequate. Prices were unchanged.

Hydrazine—Demand for hydrazine hydrate has been stable for some time. Prices have been unchanged, and no revisions are looked for in the near future.

There is some free base hydrazine available in carboys at $6.75 per pound, f.o.b. works, one-carboy quantities. Earlier, this material was scarce. One producer has been out of production for some time.

Magnesium Sulfate—Epsom salt sales have actually showed an increase this year over last year's levels, according to a major producer.

However, it was conceded that there was still a lot of trouble with imported material, which has been offered in this country at lower prices.

Manganese Dioxide—High prices which originated as a result of the Suez crisis were still in effect last week on African chemical grade ore. It was hoped that prices would be lowered soon as a consequence of easing transoceanic freight rates.

Salt—Earlier prices for rock and table salt still prevailed last week. It was predicted that if freight rate increases came through in the near future, salt prices would be boosted to cover the advances.

Sodium Bicarbonate—This market has been quiet during the last two weeks, owing largely to vacation shutdowns among consuming industries. Prices held unchanged, and were expected to continue the same for at least the rest of the quarter.

Sodium Chlorite—Prices for sodium chlorite have been unchanged for some time. Producers in this country have been bothered by foreign competition.

German material has been offered here at prices said to be lower that the domestic level, and imports have been coming in in relatively good volume.

Soda Ash—Sales last week showed a moderate improvement over business levels during the first two weeks of the

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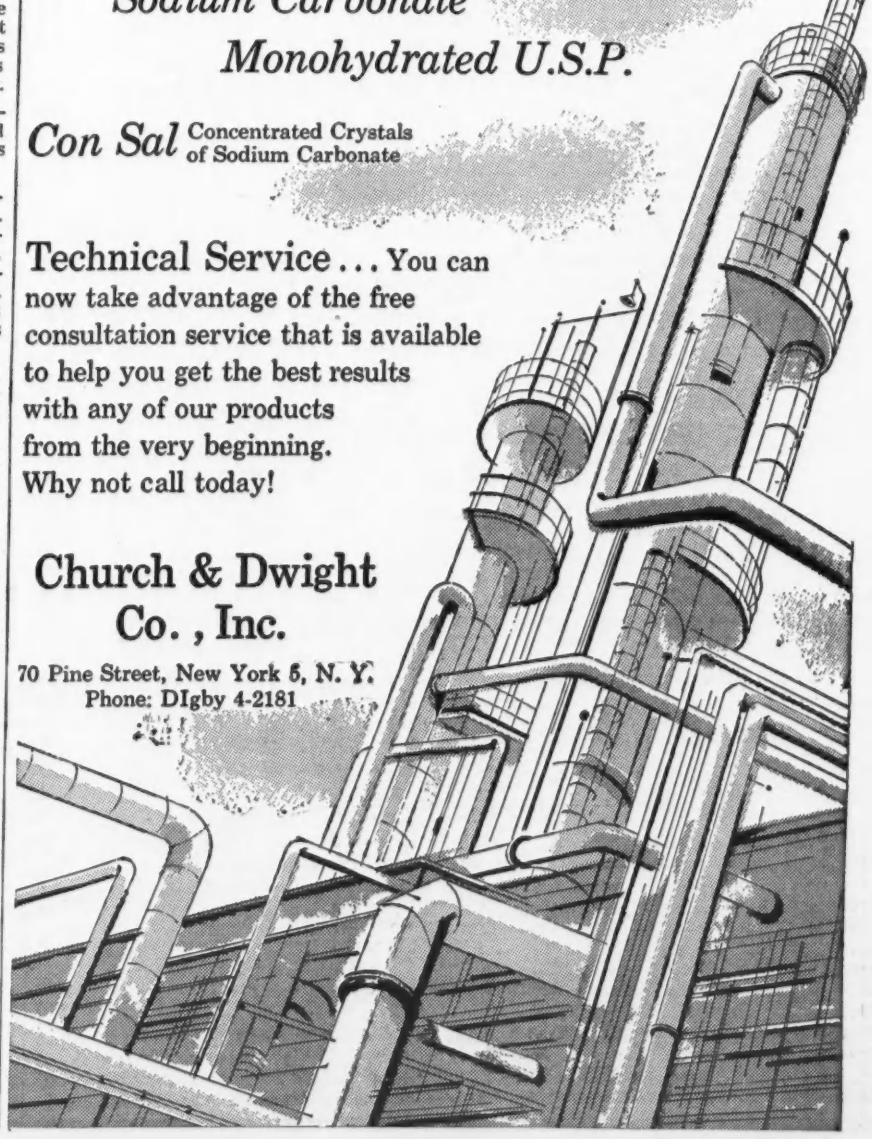

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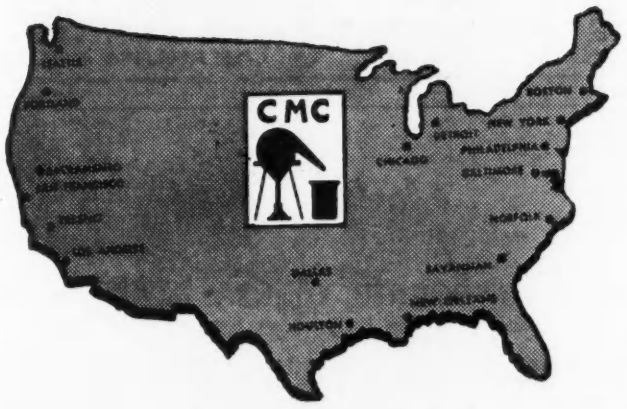

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Heavy Chemicals

month. However, producers conceded that they could use a lot more business.

Glass industry sales have been slowed up by midsummer vacations, as well as declines in automotive production and building. Hence, there has not been a very strong demand for ash from that direction.

The aluminum industry, a large volume consumer of light ash, has been going well, but not at expected levels. Phosphate production, which also accounts for large quantities of ash, has also been lower following the end of the peak fertilizer season.

Sodium Silicate—The first two weeks in July saw a slow market, owing to midsummer vacation shutdowns. Last week, there was evidence of increased demand for use in petroleum refining, boxboard adhesives, and other applications. Prices held without change.

Sodium Sulfate—The sodium sulfates have been hit fairly hard in recent weeks by sharply curtailed activity in the textile and paper industries.

Glauber's salt and detergent grade sulfate sales showed moderate improvement last week, as consumers went back to work in some mills following shutdown periods.

Saltcake stocks continued to build up, but sales were reported on their way to recovery from a particularly slack period during the first two weeks of the month during which many kraft paper mills shut down, and the paper industry as a whole only operated at 51 percent of capacity.

Stannic Oxide—With lower tin, oxide was priced at $1.02 to $1.03, spot, on Friday.

Titanium Trichloride — This item which has been made and offered experimentally for quite some time at $10 per pound, during its commercial development period, has now reached sufficient pilot plant volume, that it was understood to have been offered in quantities of 30,000 pounds at $3.50 per pound. It is a catalyst used in olefin chemistry, such as the Zeigler process.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—The trade is waiting to see how much of an increase the aluminum industry will tack on to current listings for its products following the scheduled wage increase in August.

There is plenty of material around for current needs, and there are some reported instances where potlines have shut down owing to the current long supply.

Copper—Consumers in this market were mainly on the sidelines, awaiting outcome of arrangements in Chile and other production areas governing production of copper.

Primary producers' price in this country held without change, at 29¼c. per pound, delivered US destination, for electrolytic copper.

Platinum—Metal declined last week to $87 to $92 per ounce, spot.

Silver—Bullion was quoted at 90¼c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Market fluctuated narrowly during the week, and straits metal was listed at 96⅛c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Obituaries

Roy B. Johns

Roy B. Johns, vice-president and sales manager of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, died July 24, in that city. He was 64 years old.

First joining Freeport in 1915 at the company's original sulphur property at Freeport, Tex., he became superintendent of marine and loading activities, and in 1930, assistant vice-president and sales manager. He was elected to the post of vice-president and sales manager in 1949.

L. Valentine Pulsifer

L. Valentine Pulsifer, a director and former president of Valspar Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., and inventor of the first waterproof varnish, died July 23 in Mountainville, N. Y. He was seventy-five years old.

Mr. Pulsifer joined the Valspar organization, which had been founded by his maternal grandfather, in 1903 (it was then called Valentine & Co.). He served successively as chief chemist, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, president and, since 1947, as a director.

In 1908 he invented "Valspar," the first waterproof varnish. Following World War II he worked with the Navy on development of protective finishes for high speed planes.

George W. Smith

George W. Smith, an executive for nineteen years with Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Milwaukee, Wis., died recently. He was sixty-five years old.

Eligio Cerruti, a partner in Cerruti & Cominelli, New York, died July 20 in that city. Mr. Cerruti founded his company in 1900.

H. D. Engel, sr., former assistant division head of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey's code and cable division, died July 19 in Summit, N. J. He was fifty-five years old.

Luis Gonzalez Mendoza, senior partner of the firm of Alberto Ruz, Luis Mendoza & Co., died July 21 in Havana, Cuba. He was seventy-two years old.

Henry Sontheimer, retired vice-president in change of foreign affairs for American Chemical Paint Company, Ambler, Pa., died July 25 in Beverly Hills, Calif. He was seventy-five years old.

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Data Offered

Preparation of new **fluorine-containing diesters** for possible use as high-temperature lubricants and hydraulic fluids is described in a report of Air Force research just made available to industry through the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The volume is PB 121910 "The Preparation and Properties of Some Fluorine-Containing Diesters." It may be ordered from OTS, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at $1 each.

The organic chemicals division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, 161 East 42nd street, New York, is offering its technical bulletin No. 5 on **urethane (ethyl carbamate).**

Polyvinyl acetate resin emulsion adhesive E-2131, whose compatability with dextrine adhesives is said to allow substantial cuts in costs of packaging adhesives, is described in a laboratory report just published by Paisley Products, Inc., 1770 South Canalport avenue, Chicago 16.

Fatty amines, what they are, how they are made and what they will do, are discussed in a new booklet, **"The Chemistry of Fatty Amines,"** prepared by the chemical division of Armour & Co. The booklet covers synthesis of fatty amines, saturated and unsaturated fatty amines, vapor pressure, solubility and handling of the chemicals. Long chain alkyl quaternary ammonium salts are touched on as are some of the quaternary ammonium compounds formed from them. The publication is complete with chemical equations and tables showing various reactions. Copies of the brochure are available by writing to Armour's chemical division at 13355 West 31st street, Chicago 9.

Goodyear Overseas

—Continued from page 5

were J. S. Amrein, former manager of films and chemical products section in Goodyear's export sales organization, and O. R. Gillen, former sales service representative for the chemical division's rubber and rubber chemicals department. Mr. Amrein was named administrative assistant and Mr. Gillen was made manager of technical services.

The field sales department of the new division is divided into three sales areas—European, Far Eastern and Western Hemisphere.

W. D. Porter, former special representative for the special products department of Goodyear's overseas sales organization, has been appointed sales manager for Europe with headquarters in London.

Four field representatives have been assigned to the European area: G. H. Campbell to Munich, Germany; J. H. Drexler to Cologne, Germany; F. W. Milward, to Paris, France and C. S. Pyne to Brussels, Belgium.

N. P. Wileman has been appointed field representative for the far eastern area and P. A. Colgate has been assigned the same post for the western hemisphere area. Both men will headquarter in Akron.

Puerto Rico Booms

—Continued from page 7

tics molders, and two firms in pharmaceutical making.

Making the fiscal year-end announcement in New York was Puerto Rico's Economic Development Administration, which reported that it assisted a record 171 United States manufacturers in establishing affiliates in the island during the period under the "Operation Bootstrap" industrialization program.

Electronics, textiles and metal making headed the list with chemicals and related products accounting for 10 percent of the 171 plant total.

Speaking from EDA's New York headquarters, Gaspar Roca, jr., United States Industrial Development Director, commented:

"The biggest industrial news to come out of Puerto Rico in the fiscal year which just ended was Union Carbide's decision to build a $28 million ethylene glycol plant in the island. Based on recent developments, we believe this is just the beginning of a petrochemical industry which by 1965 should represent a $1 billion investment."

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Sittig to Be the Chairman Of Alkali Metals Symposium

Marshall Sittig, president and managing director of the American Lithium Institute, Inc., has been appointed chairman of the symposium on alkali metals to be held at the 133rd national meeting of the American Chemical Society, slated for San Francisco in April.

The symposium will be concerned with a wide range of technical subjects surrounding all of the alkali metals—lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium, and francium. Some of the topics tentatively planned for the program are: New developments in the analysis of the alkali meals; the outlook for lithium in alloys; new developments in liquid metals handling eqiupment; alkali metals as polymerization catalysts; sodium as a nuclear reactor coolant; manufacture of titanium by sodium reduction; manufacture of isosebacic acid; alkali metals derivatives as components of Ziegler-type polymerization catalysts; manufacture of synthetic natural rubber; large scale manufacture of sodium brohydride; and the outlook for rubidium and cesium metals.

Anyone interested in contributing material for the symposium on alkali metals should write: Marshall Sittig, American Lithium Institute, Inc., 32 Nassau street, P. O. Box 549, Prnceton, N. J.

Petroleum Council to Meet

A meeting of the National Petroleum Council has been called for October 3 by chairman Walter S. Hallanan. It is expected that reports will be submitted at the meeting by council committees working on such problems as availability of liquefied petroleum gas, petroleum productive capacity, refining capacity, petroleum storage capacity, and transportation of petroleum products.

Rayonier Is Injecting

—Continued from page 5

studied along with soil samples as part of this special program.

At a later date, the little Whippany pine will be felled, de-barked, ground into small chips and end up as chemical cellulose. The radioactive tracers, still present after the numerous mechanical and chemical production steps, will help researchers follow cellulose characteristics and behavior right on through to any end-product capable of being reproduced in the laboratory.

Thus Rayonier foresees the possibility of even further improvements in some of the 500-odd products made from its chemical cellulose. Among them are rayon, cellophane, tire cord, sausage casings, photo film and paper, lacquers, many plastics and acetate.

In describing the objectives of the new research center called the Eastern Research Division, Dr. Mitchell said they include stimulating "the broader use of cellulosic materials by assisting customers to manufacture more economically new or better fibrous or film-end products."

Rayonier also maintains other fully staffed research operations at Shelton, Washington and Vancouver, B.C. These research centers work independently on new and improved types of chemical cellulose, silvichemicals and new uses for wood.

Nitrate, Phosphate

—Continued from page 4

that were affected by the mineral-reservation provisions of the 1914 law.

The proposed regualtions contain strong safeguards for the person who owns the surface of the land. Miners will be required to post sufficient bond or otherwise compensate surface owners for any damage caused by mining operations.

At the same time, the regualtions will allow the future development of mineral deposits whose development until now has been inhibited, the secretary said.

Before the regulations are finally approved, consideration will be given to any coments or suggestions received by the Bureau of Land Management within a 30-day waiting period.

Koppers Dedicates

—Continued from page 3

conduct a comprehensive development program, in cooperation with Koppers' research department, to seek economical methods of production, and possible commercial applications for many of the high boiling fractions of coaltar that have not previously been commercially produced.

Mr. Holmes stated, "It has been and still is our belief that through intensive research into the chemicals which lie within the heart of a lump of coal and which first are recovered in the chemical recovery cokeoven as coaltar, we of Koppers can serve ourselves and—at the same time —serve better the entire steel industry which produces great quantities of coaltar."

In addition to the short explanatory talk by Mr. Holmes, a few words of welcome were made by Fred C. Foy, Koppers president, who outlined the products and services available from the other six divisions of Koppers Company. A guided tour of the new plant followed the ceremonies.

The chemical industry of the Pittsburgh area was heavily represented and total attendance topped 200. An outdoor luncheon was served under the direction of the Duquesne Club.

ODM Subtracts

—Continued from page 3

the list for the supplemental stockpile, but once placed in the supplemental stockpile, they cannot be released without approval by Congress.

A comparison of the latest ODM directive with that issued a year ago for the previous fiscal year purchases indicate that the Government is no longer interested in the following items for stockpiling purposes:—abrasives, crude aluminum oxide; asbestos, chrysotile; beryl; bismuth; cadmium; chromite, metallurgical; cobalt; diamonds, bort and industrial; graphite, Ceylon; iodine; magnesium; molybdenum; nickel; opium; talc, steatite blocks; tin; and titanium.

Davison's Catalysts

—Continued from page 3

ronto under the the supervision of Alan W. Bennett.

Located on a twenty-acre tract within the corporate limits of Valleyfield, the plant has been constructed by E. G. M. Cape & Co., Ltd., Montreal, from engineering Corp.

W. E. Maclean has been project manager for Davison's engineering department. So far as available in Canada, all construction materials and equipment are of Canadian manufacture.

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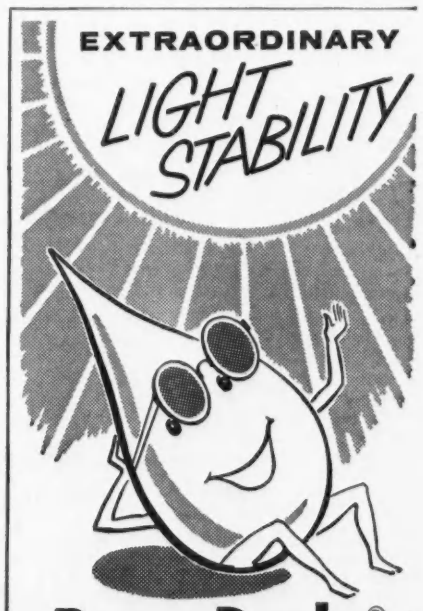

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Petroleum Derivatives

Plant vacation shutdowns and the summer season generally continued to slow the petroleum solvents market. Mild activity was noted in the aromatic solvent field. Xylene sales have increased, however, with good movement expected in future months. Of course, output of this solvent fluctuates with coal tar rather than petroleum production. Adequate supplies of all aliphatic solvents were available to all takers.

Though large quantities of benzene were imported during the month of May—some 6 million gallons more than in April—a large percentage of this solvent was reported as being crude or "unfinished" benzene. Market sources said that benzene production in the United States is gradually being stepped up. A sharp decline in benzene imports is predicted in the months ahead. This accords with previous industry predictions reported earlier in OPD.

In the wax field, both paraffin and microcrystalline are moving in large quantities. This is considered to be a very firm market with business rapidly expanding. An increase in paraffin sales is due partially to the dairies' acceptance of the milk carton.

The amount of domestic crude petroleum to be consumed or exported in August was estimated recently by the Bureau of Mines at 6,700,000 barrels daily. The July daily average had been approximated at 6,975,000 barrels. Next month's forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 4,100,000 barrels daily, a gasoline yield of 44.5 percent, and total crude runs of 7,800,000 barrels daily.

The Bureau of Mines survey indicated that the low demand for domestic crude oil results from the high level of product stocks, the small increases being experienced in demand for products this year, and the high rate of imports of foreign crude oil.

Domestic demand for June improved slightly but was still below the level of a year ago, the Bureau of Mines reported.

Crude oil imports are estimated at 1,150,000 barrels daily for July and 1,200,000 barrels daily for August.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1956
107.64	107.64	107.64	105.47

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—According to the Census bureau, imports of this solvent during the month of May amounted to 8,583,794 gallons. This represents a sharp increase over the 2,376,977 gallons imported in April. The May 1956 figure was 5,611,368 gallons.

Although the industry expects a decline in benzene imports during 1957, the total for the first five months of this year is roughly equivalent to that reported for the same five month period in 1956.

West Germany, Poland and Danzig, Czechoslovakia, and Russia accounted for the greatest percentage of the benzene shipments.

At the same time, benzene exports totaled 968,064 gallons. The principal recipients were Canada, Egypt, and Pakistan.

Mineral Spirits—Demand for this solvent was said to be moderate with supplies plentiful. Regular mineral spirits, priced at 18c. per gallon in tankcars in the metropolitan area, sold in good volume due to increased exterior painting during the warm-weather months. Business in the odorless variety suffers a slight seasonal slump.

No price changes are contemplated by mineral spirits' producers.

Toluene—Domestic supplies of this material remain exceptionally high with no indication of a price change. With the increasing demand for high octane fuel, petroleum producers continue to let it run into the gasoline stream.

During May, toluene producers found limited foreign markets. Exports of this aromatic totaled 9,141,287 pounds, valued at $399,035. This is a substantial decline from the Census bureau figure for April which was 23,194,051 pounds.

A limited quantity of toluene was imported, primarily from the United Kingdom which shipped 274,161 pounds of the 294,110 pounds received at United States ports.

Though toluene supplies are for the most part excessive, there are reportedly some locales where this solvent is not abundant.

Xylene—West Germany was the chief source of the May xylene imports which totaled 15,001 pounds. Bureau of the Census records show that a mere 772 pounds had been imported during the first four months of this year. Sales of xylene have definitely increased, market sources say. Price patterns remain unchanged.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 13 totaled 280,458,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 278,980,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,478,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 8,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,486,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Production of liquefied petroleum gas for the June 16-30 period reached 242,808,000 gallons, compared with the 245,781,000 gallons reported by the American Petroleum Institute for the previous two weeks.

At the same time, API announced total production of liquefied refinery gas amounted to 94,547,000 gallons, an increase of approximately 10,000,000 gallons over the June 1-15 figure.

The demand for both butane and propane is, of course, seasonally off in most sections of the country. However, sales will increase as the Fall season approaches and the home heating market becomes more active.

Butane was quoted for Group 3 at 5c. per gallon. The price of Group 3 propane —9.3c.—is one of long standing and not expected to change in the immediate future.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended July 12, 1957 indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,882,000 barrels, a decrease of 70,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,972,000 barrels were 132,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 56,000 barrels below the week ended July 13, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,154,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,191,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending July 12, crude oil production averaged 7,066,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,897,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,153,000 barrels daily.

Waxes

Business volume in both microcrystalline and paraffin was reported as excellent. Manufacturers of wax paper and similar items were using the former in large quantities. Demand for paraffin has shown a marked increased as dairies continue to switch from bottles to cartons.

The current quotation for microcrystalline is 10c. to 11c. per pound for coating grades and 11c. to 12c. per pound for laminating grades. Fully refined paraffin remains at 8.15c. per pound for all grades. The price of crude paraffin is 7.10c. per pound for tankcars at the refinery.

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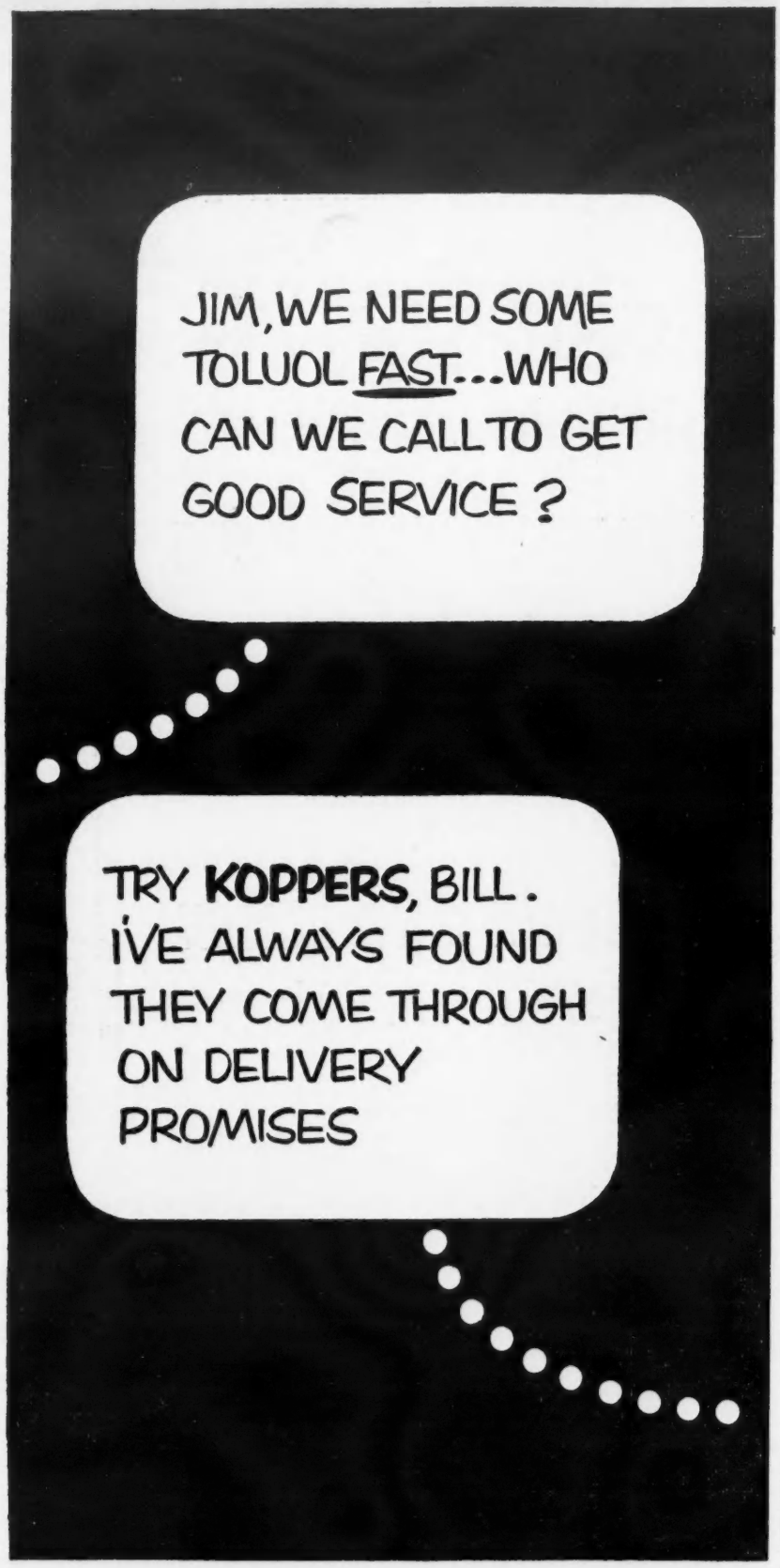
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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

The slow pace of business in coal chemicals since the first of the month continued in evidence last week. Conditions in light oils markets were substantially unchanged. Cokeoven benzene was moving in sufficient volume, to allow producers to maintain inventories just on the free side of balance. Although phenol and synthetic rubber outlets for benzene have been sluggish in recent weeks, it was felt that plant shutdowns for vacations have been partially responsible. Toluene was in oversupply and the entire call was not enough to relieve the burden of surplus stocks which has plagued the industry for many weeks. Ordnance plants were not buying, it was said.

Phthalic anhydride was on the slow side. With some auto makers revising estimates upward as to the number of units to be turned out this year, it appeared that phthalic makers had some cause for optimism concerning fall prospects. However, as yet there was little in the way of concrete evidence to substantiate such feeling. Naphthalene continued in poor straits. The uncertain movement in phthalic contributed a damping effect to the market. Both phthalic and naphthalene appeared to be ensnared in the grip of the summer slump with little hope of any alleviation of the situation for several weeks.

Styrene monomer was moving in seasonal volume. Some sources expected that a larger amount of polymer business would be taken over by vinyltoluene to the detriment of styrene monomer. The majority of reports, however, felt that prospects for this development were remote. It was generally felt that each material would continue to find markets suited to its individual advantages. Seasonal slackening in the general business pace was again accounted an important factor in this market.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended July 28 would amount to 81.2 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,079,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,030,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,150,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 419,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Steelmaking furnaces operating at an average of 91.5 percent of capacity produced over 60 million tons of steel in the first half of 1957. A decade ago, 130 percent of the then-rated capacity would have been required to make the same amount of steel in a comparable period, according to the Institute. Growth of capacity makes the difference. Capacity in January, 1957, was 133.4 million net tons of ingots and castings per year, compared with 91.2 million net tons annually in 1947.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1956
118.18	118.18	118.20	114.72

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Conditions in the market were substantially unchanged from those which have existed since the first of the month. Benzene was freely available from cokeoven and petroleum sources. The current lull in the market was expected to extend through the first weeks in August. Prices were unchanged from those in effect for many months.

Benzene imports in May totaled 8,583,794 gallons valued at $2,159,952. Imports in April were roughly 2.4 million gallons. A breakdown of May imports indicates that 2,034,905 gallons came from Russia while 3,149,970 gallons were received from Poland-Danzig and 379,969 from Czechoslovakia. Benzene imported from West Germany in May totaled 3,018,950 gallons valued at 646,430.

Creosote—Imports were holding up to the level of last year. Most sources expected a good increase in the use of creosote for pressure treated wood in extensive road building programs being initiated on federal and state levels. Competition in some areas from pentachlorophenol was said to be increasing, but in markets where weathering is a major consideration, it was felt that creosote would continue to hold the dominent position. Price was unchanged and firm at levels long established in the trade.

p-Cresol—Price on tanks remains unchanged and firm according to trade reports. Carlot and l.c.l. lots were advanced July 1. Observers felt that since the bulk of traffic in this material is in tankcar quantities, there would be no appreciable

Aromatics Foreign Trade: May

Following are statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census summarizing the movement of certain aromatic chemicals in foreign commerce. Units employed by the Census Bureau have been retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds and that cresols and cresylic acid ADF imports are given in gallons, while dutiable cresols and cresylic acid imports are reported in pounds.

		May 1957	*May* 1956	*First Five Months* 1957	*First Five Months* 1956
EXPORTS					
Anilne oil and salts	lbs.	0	**	3,715	**
Benzene	gals.	968,064	630,060	1,149,499	1,535,396
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	20,099	**	3,044,965	**
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	76,657	**	959,144	**
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	356,671	**	3,081,538	**
Other coaltar acids	lbs.	93,354	**	662,671	**
Dimethylaniline	lbs.	4,000	**	4,148	**
Diphenylamine	lbs.	4,550	**	636,800	**
Dyes, stains, color lakes and toners of coaltar origin:					
Color lakes and toners	lbs.	297,492	**	1,268,721	**
Indigo, synthetic (all forms)	lbs.	0	**	0	**
Sulfur black	lbs.	33,025	**	213,195	**
Other coaltar dyes and stains	lbs.	816,411	**	4,238,053	**
Naphthalene, crude and refined	lbs.	0	**	17,166	**
bNaphthol and b-naphthol flakes	lbs.	6,000	**	20,320	**
Phenol	lbs.	2,145,755	5,695,055	8,072,685	15,528,808
Photographic chemicals of coaltar origin	lbs.	58,066	**	296,480	**
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	369,810	84,080	1,606,490	1,173,900
Pitch, from coaltar	long tons	5,068	2,608	19,349	17,655
Rubber compounding agents of coaltar origin:					
Accelerators	lbs.	366,673	**	1,508,441	**
Antioxidants	lbs.	705,314	**	2,374,990	**
Other	lbs.	218,703	**	3,225,764	**
Toluene	lbs.	9,141,287	4,538,984	62,698,745	21,229,177

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.

IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	8,583,794	5,611,368	25,525,221	26,432,015
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	3,039,236	798,484	12,609,071	12,880,298
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	274,161	295,121	1,082,219	1,186,488
Dutiable	lbs.	20,735	180,298	91,415	603,130
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C	lbs.	1,441,613	4,331,040	31,703,076	33,929,087
Melting point, 79° C and over	lbs.	21,794	11,078	125,325	302,018
Xylene	lbs	15,001	0	15,773	45,938

Coal Chemicals

change in consumer buying patterns. Needs for 2,6,DBPC were accounted seasonally good and, as in most other segments of the aromatic chemicals market, it appeared that the fall months would bring added strength. Current tankcar price east of the Rockies is 49c. while quotations for deliveries to destinations west of the Rockies are 2c. per pound more. Carload or truckload price is 52c. while less carlots price is 53c. per pound. Trade sources anticipated no changes in market conditions at any time in the near future.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending July 21 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	808,741
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	34,436,714
Benzene	gals.	3,078,433
Coaltar	gals.	15,131,283
Creosote	gals.	586,989
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,878,114
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	11,739
Toluene	gals.	678,298
Xylene	gals.	195,663

Cresylic Acids—Production was said, in some quarters, to be proportionally less than last year although it was felt that there had really been no marked change in general market conditions. TCP outlets continued to give producers cause for concern and cresylic acids for resin use was said to be showing some signs of slowing down. Supplies were readily available on all grades and price quotes were unchanged from levels long established in the trade.

Naphthalene — The general optimistic feeling prevalent in the market for phthalic anhydride showed some signs of spilling over into the naphthalene market. However, most of the latter producers had little to report which would show a firm basis for such optimism at the present time. Over the long haul, it was pointed out, both naphthalene and phthalic were expected to run in heavy volume, but at present both appeared ensnared in the grips of a summer slump. Naphthalene was in heavy oversupply and no apparent alleviation of the situation could be expected before the fall months. Price was unchanged from those levels established in the trade for many months.

Phenol—Consumer demand was off appreciably from the high levels of early 1957. A substantial amount of capacity remains in reserve and although it was felt that this added backing would be needed within the next two or three years, currently, there was no supply problem concerning phenol. Trade sources again indicated that it was difficult to say if the slowed demand in phenol markets was due entirely to seasonal factors or a genuine weakening in the resins market. Price listings were unchanged. It appeared that current overcapacity was something producers would have to live with for awhile.

Toluene—Exports of toluene in the first five months of 1957 were approximately 60 million pounds as against 20 million pounds in a comparable period last year. Government buying continued on the slow side with little indication of any change in the situation, according to some reports. Producers were holding moderately heavy inventories despite the fact that a good portion of petroleum toluene is being retained in the gasoline stream. Material was moving in volume but producers continue to be plagued with surplus stocks.

Xylene—Imports of xylene in May totaled 15,001 pounds valued at $3,620 for a unit value of 24c. Xylene from coal sources remained in good balance. Stocks were entirely adequate for current needs. Prices were unchanged.

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride—General business conditions were unchanged from reports of two weeks ago. With some auto makers revising their estimates upward, as to the number of units to be turned out in 1957, phthalic producers appeared to be on firm ground in predicting a marked increase in sales volume for the fall months. However, as yet, there was little to indicate that such an upturn was in the offing. Some observers felt that if any substantial increase in demand was going to take place, it should begin to make itself felt soon. Prices were firm and unchanged at those levels established in October of last year.

Styrene Monomer—Trade observers queried last week reported the inventory situation in this market as being comfortable. Stocks of both rubber grade and polymer grade styrene were readily available from major producers and quite adequate for immediate needs. Some sources anticipated an increasing share of polymer business would be thrown to vinyltoluene at the expense of styrene monomer. However, the majority of reports seemed to indicate that the possibility was remote. It was generally felt that each substance would continue to find uses suited to its individual physical and chemical properties. Styrene makers were keeping close watch on auto production reports from Detroit, it was said.

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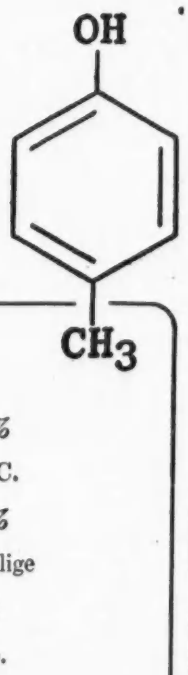

Typical Analysis

Purity	98+%
Freezing point	33.5°C.
Moisture	0.15%
Color of melt at 40°C.	1 Hellige
Specific gravity at 20/20°C.	1.035
Weight per gallon at 20°C.	8.6 lb.
Form	low-melting crystalline solid
Odor	phenolic and not sulfurous

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UK Specifies Relaxed Chemical Items

—Continued from page 7

including ammonium chloride, ammonium nitrate; ammonium sulfate; ammonium sulfate/nitrate including mixtures of ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate; basic slag; blood, dried.

Also, calcium superphosphate; mineral phosphates of lime, ground, or unground; furfural; furfuryl alcohol, gases, compressed, including acetylene, dissolved; oxygen; germanium dioxide, glycollic acid; hexachloro-1:2, 3:6-tetrahydro-3:6-endomethylenephthalalic acid.

Also, hydrochloric acid; p-hydroxyanisole; 1-hydroxy - 1-hydroxymethyl-5:5-dimethylhydantoin; lignin; magnesium chloride; magnesium oxide (fused); magnesium sulfate; manganese dioxide, 5-methylheptan-3-one; 1-methylheptylamine; N-methylmorpholine; 2-methylpentaldehyde.

Also, methyl isopropyl ketone; N-methylpyrrolid-2-one; a-methyl-styrene; 2-methyltetrahydrofuran; 4-methyl-n-valeric acid; morpholine; nopol; nopyl acetate; paints and painters' materials including distempers, whether dry or not; earth colours.

Also, paints and painters' enamels, including synthetic pearl essence; pigments and extenders dry including titanium dioxide; pharmaceutical glands and offals, fresh, frozen, preserved, dried or powdered including calves vells; hog stomachs; ovaries; pancreas glands.

Also, parathyroid glands; pineal glands; pituitary glands; prostate glands; spinal cord; suprerenal glands; testes; thyroid glands; 1H:1H - pentadecafluoro - octan-1-ol; 4 - phenylcatechol; N-phenylmorpholine; plastics materials including cellulose acetate butyrate moulding powders.

Also, cellulose acetate phthalate; polyvinyl butyral film; polyvinyl formal; polyvinyl phthalate; vinyl butyral resins; polyisobutylene; potassium compounds including potassium carbonate; potassium chlorate; potassium ferricyanide; potassium hydroxide; potassium nitrate, natural.

Also, potassium sulfate, isopropyl-aa-dimethylbenzyl hydroperoxide; pyromellitic dianhydride; selenium; sodium compounds, including sodium isoascorbate; sodium borohydride; sodium chlorate; monosodium glutamate; sodium methoxide, sodium nitrate, natural.

Also, sodium pentachlorodihydroxytriphenylmethanesulfonate; stearyldimethylamine; succinyl peroxide; sulfuric acid; tar, wood, terpinolene; tetrachlorophthalic anhydride; tetraethylenepentamine; tetrahydrofuran; tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol; NNN'N-tetra-(2-hydroxylpropyl) diaminoethane.

Also, tetraphenylbutadiene; monothioglycerol; toluhydroquinone; triisobutylaluminum; tri - 2-(2-ethylhexyl) phosphite; trifluoroacetic anhydride; vinyl propionate; vinyltoluene; circonium oxide, whether or not heat stabilized.

Food, Drink, Feedstuffs, Seeds

Agar; albumin (blood, fish or lacto); cassava (or tapioca) roots; fishmeal; livermeal; locust beans; meat and bonemeal; oilseed cake and meal; cocoa butter, and yeast.

Mineral Products and Metals

Asbestos waste; asphalt mastics and powder, natural; barytes; basalt (cast); boron minerals, crude and concentrates of boracite and rasorite (kernite); chalk, precipitated; clay; diatomaceous earth; dolomite; feldspar, including china stone; fuller's earth; graphite; hectorite; kieserite; limestone slabs; lithium minerals, including amblygonite, lithiophilite; petalite; triphylite; lepidolite; montebrasite; spodumene; and zinnwaldite.

Also, metallic ores, other than of silver, thorium and uranium; metals, including antimony, bismuth, calcium, chromium, magnesium, copper, gallium, germanium, hafnium, indium, iridium, lead, sodium, and tin.

Also, osmium, potassium, rhenium, rhodium, palladium, platinum, vanadium, zinc, rhuthenium and zirconium; rare eather metals including scandium, but excluding cerium; metals in powder form, excluding cerium, gold, silver, thorium, and uranium.

Also, mica blocks, slabs, splittings and waste; olivine rock; osmiridi um; perlite; pyrophyllite; quartz; rafaelite; silicon; silica; sulfur wastes and residues, containing not less than 70 percent S dry weight; talc; tellurium; vermiculite; and wollastonite.

Oils, Perfumery Materials, Etc.

Dipentene; ghatti gum; gums and resins, including arabic, benzoin, canada balsam, dragon's blood, gamboge, karaya, kauri, labdanum, locust bean, myrrh, olibanum, opopanox, oregon balsam, rosin (colophony) and hydrated rosin (colophony), tall oil rosin, styrax, tragacanth, and yacca.

Lecithin; nuts and kernels for expressing oil, including apricot kernels, copra, peach kernels, peanuts, palm kernels, and tung nuts.

Also the following oils: almond, natural; apricot kernel, natural; bone; castor; coconut; cottonseed; copaiba; essential, natural; fish oils; peanut; hazel nut, kapok seed; lettuce seed; linseed; corn; melon seed; mustard seed; niger seed; oiticica, raw; olive; palm.

Also palmkernel; peach kernel, natural; pine tar; poppyseed; rapeseed; rubberseed; safflower; sesameseed; soybean; tallow seed; sunflowed seed; tea seed; tobacco seed; vitamin A, vitamin D and mixtures thereof; walnut; and whale.

Also oleic acid; ambergris; civet; castoreum; musk; petroleum bitumen; petroleum coke; petroleum jelly; petroleum sulfonates; pinene; soapstock; stearic acid; and waxes other than paraffin, polyethylene, and polyoxyethylene.

Animal Vegetable Products

Cuttlefish bone; gelatin; glue and size; gluestock; almost shells, cashewnut shell liquid; coconut shell and coconut shell flour; guar kernels; osseine; peatmoss; poppyseed flour; pyrethrum flowers and extract; barbasco, timbo, derris, and cube roots and saponin.

Casein Import

—Continued from page 3

feared that the declining domestic production of casein would be further depressed by action intended to facilitate imports.

Imported casein currently is dutiable at the rate of 2¾c. per pound under the trade agreement with Argentina. Until 1952, casein was also subject to import quota restrictions. Sponsors of the bill believe that suspension of the tariff will be reflected in lower prices to the casein consumers.

The demise of the domestic casein industry is due almost entirely to operations of the government's dairy price support program which have made it more profitable to convert milk to dried skim milk and other dairy products than to casein.

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Aliphatic Organics

An American firm bought 100 million gallons of 1958-crop Cuban blackstrap molasses at 11¼ cents per gallon, f.o.b. Havana, with a guarantee against price decline. The sale was consummated July 12. In reporting this second development in the break in the Cuban molasses market, Agricultural Marketing Service confirmed the rumor circulated in the week previous that the same firm had on the same date bought 60 million gallons of 1957-crop Cuban blackstrap at 10¼ cents per gallon, f.o.b. Havana, the 60 million gallons having been earmarked for fermentation of alcohol.

Confirmation was given also to reports that Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute had adjusted the price on 35 percent of the 102 million gallons of 1957-crop blackstrap sold prior to July 12 to 10¼ cents per gallon, f.o.b. Havana. This adjustment brought the average yield on the 102 million gallons down to about 16¾ cents per gallon.

The domestic blackstrap market was generally unsettled. Though there was a slight improvement in trade at New Orleans and at many other points in the south and middle west, demand at New Orleans was still rated slow. It was slow to moderate at New York. At both New York and New Orleans, supplies were adequate and prices were unchanged.

The market in imported crude glycerine has been deteriorating gradually over the past six weeks, trade sources indicated. A key factor in declining prices has been the heavy volume of soaplye which has been docked here recently. As usual, saponification material has figured but little in imports. Since the market in domestic crude commonly reflects the tone in foreign crude after a lag of about 30 days, further declines in domestic crude prices were anticipated for at least that much longer a time. The current market in domestic saponification material was generally regarded as nominal, or virtually so.

Trade in synthetic glycerine last week was steady, with prices stable. Producers believed there would be little change in the balance of supply and demand through the remainder of the third calendar quarter and expected no price changes during this period. After October 1, however, they said that it was anybody's guess what might happen in this market. At least two major producers were expanding their production capacity, indicating optimism for the long pull. It was believed in the industry that this would assure customers of adequate supplies until well into the 1960's.

Producers last week reported a strong market in the ethanolamines largely concentrated in three major categories. The brisk trade in liquid detergents led these three consumer outlets by a brief margin. Close behind and about equal in the volume of ethanolamines they consume were the textile industry and gas-scrubbing. Diethanolamine was getting the big play from detergents producers and figured importantly in scrubbing of sour crude oils. Textile production was maintaining strong demand for triethanolamine as a wetting agent and dye dispersant, for wool scouring and diverse other uses. Tri was moving exceptionally well for use in manufacture of shampoos and cosmetics. Monoethanolamine was favored for use in recovery of sulfur, usually as hydrogen sulfide, from sour gas.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1956
131.18	131.18	131.16	131.10

For Current Prices see Page 9

Ethanolomines — Three major outlets were consuming very heavy quantities of these chemicals. The highly active market in liquid detergents accounted for more sales volume than any other consumer category, but its lead over the volume of business generated by the textile industry and gas scrubbing was only moderate.

Diethanolamine was getting the big play from detergent manufacturers. It was also moving well for use in scrubbing sour crude oils, particularly Middle East crudes.

The textile industry was consuming substantial shipments of triethanolamine as a wetting agent, plasticizer, softening agent and emulsifying agent, in wool scouring, dispersion of dyes and numerous other applications. Additional volume markets were reported in use of the tri in manufacture of shampoos, cosmetics, detergents and many other end products.

Monoethanolamine was in strong demand for use in recovery of sulfur, usually as hydrogen sulfide, from sour natural gas. A more limited market consisted in mono's use in scrubbing gas for recovery of carbon dioxide.

Tariff Commission reported that production of the three ethanolamines combined amounted to 7,432,143 pounds during April of this year, bringing the total for the first four calendar months to 28,990,306 pounds. Output was 8,444,603 pounds in April, 1956 and the first four months' total in that year came to 31,052,965 pounds.

Glycerine—The market in foreign crude

—Continued on page 49

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: May

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the month of May, this year and last, and cumulative totals through the first five calendar months, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		May 1957	May 1956	First Five Months 1957	First Five Months 1956
EXPORTS					
Butyl acetate	lbs.	232,451	241,724	5,307,683	4,072,838
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	4,409,259	745,238	20,399,660	13,849,818
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	lbs.	1,163,100	**	1,262,930	**
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	34,778,994	622,316	69,288,843	19,739,528
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	785,426	1,255,754	3,426,792	4,171,166
Methyl alcohol	gals.	766,454	**	1,644,137	**
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	653,600	795,886	3,749,891	4,013,663
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	2,038,387	481,511	3,777,631	1,984,155
IMPORTS					
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	281,100	526,760	1,669,960	5,760,130
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	587,790	220,040	3,153,865	1,476,300
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	0	1,003,998	729,576	4,906,719
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	0	0	4,160	4,160
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	0	0	54,640	194,900
Chloroacetic acids (mono and tri)	lbs.	436,986	536,621	1,533,633	1,261,867
Ethyl alcohol	gals.	0	2,469,360	3,148,505	6,010,230
Formic acid	lbs.	184,487	176,629	646,535	580,209
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	2,155,662	865,841	11,463,431	10,529,844
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	31,237	9,907	263,820	93,467
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	0	750	16,926	2,670
Methyl alcohol, including wood alcohols	gals.	0	10,132	0	39,981
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	0	1,200	1,500	4,800
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	3,496,502	1,102,311	15,142,440	8,905,461
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	2,750,340	3,164,300	14,649,798	16,841,413
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	878,321	1,884,369	6,570,669	12,779,754

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A major dealer has increased the price of codliver oil. Continued reports poor fishing from Norway coupled with high ocean freight rates and higher m costs were said to have made the advance necessary. Another major dealer the industry reported no change in codliver oil price and indicated that prob- y none would be forthcoming unless the continued cost-price squeeze should accompanied with a marked increase demand during the coming fall nths.

Vitamin markets were lethargic. The sonal slump appeared to be in ef- t on most major B-complex vitamins. orbic acid again proved an exception the rule and was reportedly running good volume. Import pressure con- ued in evidence but was a source of nor concern to most domestic pro- ers. There were reports that vios- ol was being well received in the de, but demand could at best be de- ibed as spotty.

Antibiotics markets were seasonally ive. Penicillin salts continued to ve in moderate volume. Trading was dued as a result of seasonal lapses demand from major consuming out- . Production in the first five months 1957 was estimated to be 10 billion ts ahead of the same period for last r, according to Tariff Commission orts. Streptomycin and dihydro- ptomycin were more readily avail- e than had been the case several ks ago. Export demand for these er antibiotics was in balance with ply once again. Sulfonamides pro- tion continues to be maintained at uarter million pounds in advance of year according to the latest Tariff mmission figures. The current mar- was spotty with little to indicate as the sustained demand expected by ducers with the coming of fall ther.

Aspirin and the general line of sali- ates and medicinal bromides were gish. Stocks were readily avail- e and prices maintained at the ad- ced levels put into effect on April 1. emand in tartrates was seasonally with little indication of any change conditions which have been in effect many weeks. Prices were quoted firm unchanged from levels established October. Import pressure con- ued in evidence largely in the acid rket. Imports of acid in May totaled ,644 pounds valued at $79,116 for a t value of 26 cents.

Iodine demand was routine, according trade reports. It was noted that a new M directive indicates that iodine will be purchased for the government's ategic materials stockpile in the cur- t fiscal year which began July 1.

Antibiotics—Traffic in the principle an- otics remains largely subdued as a ult of seasonal lapses in demand from or consuming outlets. Some sources orted spotty demand in the market, but was generally agreed that there was e indication of a sustained upward d such as might be expected later in year. Observers felt that it was too y as yet for pharmaceutical makers e gearing operations to fall production edules. Exports of penicillin salts in , both bulk and dosage forms, totaled roximately 105.6 billion units with a e of $1.1 million. Dosage and bulk ptomycin exported during the month led roughly 5 million grams valued $285,335 while exports of DHS, all ns, were 13.7 million grams valued at ,821.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1956
63.86	63.86	63.84	65.85

For Current Prices see Page 9

Ascorbic Acid—Demands were holding up well to last year, it was said. Use in the beverage trade continues to be well sustained and import pressure, although a source of concern to some, appeared to be a minor annoyance in other quarters. Price was unchanged from last reports. Ascorbic acid remains the only major vitamin not to take a price drop thus far in the current year. Import material was said to be available at prices approximately $1-$1.50 per kilo under that of the domestic product. Exports of ascorbic acid, bulk, during the month of May, totaled 30,690 pounds valued at $141,515 for a unit value of $4.48 per pound or roughly $9.85 per kilo.

Aspirin—Demand was seasonally active. Price was unchanged at the advanced levels established April 1. Stocks were entirely adequate for current demands. It was felt that volume would remain steady until the early fall months when there would be added demand from pharmaceutical markers. Exports of bulk aspirin throughout May totaled 72,130 pounds valued at $38,644 for a unit value of 53½c. Production in the first five months of this year fell 500,000 pounds below that for a comparable period last year. Exports in May, of analgesic and antipyretic substances totaled 11,356 pounds valued at $10,784.

Codliver Oil—A producer has increased the price of this item by 5c. per gallon to $1.55. Continued reports of poor fishing conditions in Norway coupled with high ocean freight rates and higher drum costs were said to have made the advance necessary.

Another major factor in the industry continued to quote price unchanged. It was felt in this quarter that the $1.50 price level would hold unless there was an unusual surge in demand. It was admitted that the cost-price squeeze together with a marked increase in demand in the fall, might bring an increase in price.

Iodine—Price was unchanged and steady at levels established in the trade for many months. A new ODM directive indicates that iodine will not be purchased by the government for the strategic stockpile during the fiscal year which began July 1. Trade needs were routine and stocks entirely adequate. Crude iodine imports during the month of May, totaled 402,603 pounds with a value of $391,307.

Sulfonamides—Production continues to be maintained approximately a quarter million pounds ahead of last year. Sulfanilamide exports in May, all forms, totaled 26,882 pounds. Sulfathiazole exports during the month were 7,195 pounds while sulfadiazine exports were 5,425 pounds and sulfaguanidine, 644 pounds. Other sulfonamides added 37,224 pounds to make a

Drug and Fine Chemicals Output: May

The following statistics relating to production of selected drugs, vitamins and fine chemicals, are compiled by the Tariff Commission. Production figures are given for May of the current year as well as for the comparable month one year ago. Where possible, aggregate figures for the two years are given. Figures relate to bulk material only and where no figure is given, it is because data on hand is believed to be incomplete or because data would reveal confidential information.

		May 1957	*May* 1956	*First Five Months* 1957	*First Five Months* 1956
Acetylsalicylic Acid	lbs.	1,473,280	1,453,089	7,192,364	7,748,435
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	26,254,737	16,461,092	93,812,215	89,498,484
Penicillin salts	million units	53,204,002	32,468,701	248,470,954	174,837,134
Streptomycin	gms.	10,046,120	5,626,406	36,757,328	32,604,341
Sulfonamides	lbs.	227,329	291,280	1,436,571	1,187,757
Ascorbic Acid and Salts	lbs.	244,326	266,136	1,249,141	1,278,102
Niacin and Amide	lbs.	217,404	199,140	1,155,874	1,036,280
Thiamin and Derivatives	lbs.	20,884	25,530	115,310	97,639

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

total for the month of 76,726 pounds. Current needs were largely routine. Producers quoted prices at levels previously reported. An expected increase in demand was anticipated for the fall months, but as for now and the weeks immediately ahead, things were slow as was the case in most drug and medicinal chemicals markets.

Tartrates—There was little indication of any change in this market in either price, demand or supply. The entire line was readily available, demand was seasonally slow and no contemplated price change was in the works, according to trade sources contacted last week. Import pressure continued to be felt most in the tartaric acid market. The flurry of interest in tartar emetic noted some weeks ago had all but subsided. Needs were routine and it appeared that the dull tone of the market would persist into the early fall months.

Thiamin—Production in the first five months of this year outstripped the like period last year by approximately 17,700 pounds, according to Tariff Commission reports. Current needs were largely routine and producers anticipated no new developments in this market, demandwise, until the fall season begins several weeks hence. Mononitrate was finding wide trade acceptance for vitamin fortification of foods and cereals subjected to heat since mononitrate is more stable under these conditions than hydrochloride. Price was quoted unchanged from those levels established in the trade in May, when thiamin was reduced in price, by one-third, in order to combat the competitive import situation. Exports of bulk thiamin during the month of May totaled 8,300 pounds, according to Tariff Commission reports.

Botanicals

Stocks of water soluble gums thus far this year could generally be described as normal, according to trade reports. Markets in tragacanth, arabic and karaya have shown less strength of late since dealers are expecting new crop material at primary centers. Synthetics continued to make inroads in the market but uses were said to have been increasing, especially in locust bean. Sales on locust bean gum from the Valencia region in Spain, however, were said to have been greatly hampered by guar gum competition and large stocks remain unsold in dealers' hands. Imports of tragacanth, karaya, arabic and locust bean in the first three months of 1957 totaled 8,012,000 pounds valued at $2,295,000. In the comparable period last year imports totaled 8,520,000 pounds with a value of $1,747,000.

Imported balsams such as copaiba and tolu were moving in routine manner. Imports in the three months period from January through March of this year were approximately 10,000 pounds more of copaiba while tolu stayed at about the same level for the period.

Copaiba Balsam—Imports in the period from January through March totaled 35,000 pounds as against 23,000 pounds in the comparable period last year. Market was dull and without feature. Material was moving in routine manner according to most trade reports.

Gums—Supplies of tragacanth, arabic and karaya could best be described as normal thus far this year. According to Census bureau reports, imports during the first three months of 1957 of arabic were 12.8 percent ahead of a like period last year while karaya was out in front by 1.0 percent and tragacanth was ahead of last year by a whopping 140.3 percent. Locust bean gum imports were dragging behind for the first three months by 34.3 percent. However, it was felt that this is not too significant in view of the fact that this gum is processed in a number of Mediterranean countries, and despite some reports of crop damage in Spain, no other adverse reports were received.

Tolu Balsam—Total imports this year through March were 20,000 pounds as compared to 22,000 pounds in a like period last year. Imports in March alone of this year totaled 12,000 pounds valued at $30,000. Trade needs were steady at a low volume. Stocks were ample for the modest calls currently being made.

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Aliphatic Organics

—Continued from page 45

has been gradually deteriorating during the past six weeks, trade sources reported. Heavy imports of soaplye have been docked here during this period, which is a principal factor behind declining prices. Saponification material, as usual, has figured but little in the import market. Domestic crude prices commonly reflect the import market after a lag of about 30 days, a mechanism which is expected to materialize further declines in prices of domestic crude for at least that much longer.

Dealers here last week put foreign crude, c.i.f. New York, at 14½c. per pound for soaplye and 15.95c. per pound for saponification material. Domestic crude they quoted at 16c. and 17.6c. per pound, respectively. The market in domestic saponification was generally regarded as nominal, however.

In general, prices in the middle west were about ½c. per pound higher than eastern prices, while those on the west coast were about ½c per pound lower than New York quotations.

The market for synthetic glycerine remained steady last week, with prices stable. There was little prospect of appreciable change in the demand pattern or in prices during the balance of the third quarter. After October 1, however, it was anybody's guess what might happen in this market. At least two major producers currently were expanding their production capacity, indicating optimism for the long term. It was generally believed that this would assure adequate supplies of synthetic material until well into the 1960's.

Hexamethylenetetramine — Producers continued to report a firm market for this material, though Tariff Commission figures on production indicated a slight decline in the early months of this year as compared with output in the like period a year earlier.

Production was put at 2,554,987 pounds in April of this year, building the total for the first four months of calendar 1957 to 9,760,092 pounds. Output amounted to 2,664,212 pounds in April, 1956, with the total for the first four calendar months of that year coming to 10,361,367 pounds.

Methanol — Synthetic output during April amounted to 110,534,802 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported. This brought the aggregate for the first four calendar months to 491,325,543 pounds. Last year, synthetic production was 126,680,223 pounds in April and totaled 503,781,060 pounds through the first four calendar months.

Natural methanol production, Census Bureau data indicated, ran to 193,000 gallons during April of this year, compared to 204,000 gallons turned out in the same month in 1956. For the first four calendar months, output of natural material added up to 727,000 gallons this year, as compared to 777,000 gallons produced in the like period in 1956. Stocks of natural methanol on hand at producers' plants amounted to 311,000 gallons as of the end of April of this year, indicating an inventory growth of 61,000 gallons during that month.

Molasses—An American firm bought 100 million gallons of 1958-crop Cuban blackstrap at 11¼c. per gallon, f.o.b. Havana, with a guarantee against price decline. The sale was consummated July 12. In reporting this second development in the break in the Cuban molasses market, Agricultural Marketing Service confirmed the rumor circulated in the week previous that the same firm had on the same date bought 60 million gallons of 1957-crop Cuban blackstrap at 10¼c. per gallon, f.o.b. Havana, the 60 million gallons having been earmarked for fermentation production of alcohol.

Confirmation was given also to reports that Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute had adjusted the price on 35 percent of the 102 million gallons of 1957-crop blackstrap sold prior to July 12 to 10¼c. per gallon, f.o.b. Havana. This adjustment brought the average yield on the 102 million gallons down to about 16¾c. per gallon.

The domestic blackstrap market was generally unsettled due to uncertainty as to whether prices would rise or decline. Though there was a slight improvement in trade at New Orleans and at many other points in the south and middle west, demand at New Orleans was still rated slow. It was slow to moderate at New York. At both New York and New Orleans, supplies were adequate and prices were unchanged.

Trade reports indicated that a blend of high-test cane molasses and molasses distillers' condensed solubles was sold in the Baltimore and Philadelphia area at 25c. per gallon and at 26c. per gallon at Norfolk, molasses users throughout Virginia reporting that the latter price was adjusted to equalize with the Savannah price, plus freight.

Molasses used at registered distilleries during May of this year amounted to 713,893 wine gallons, AMS reported, compared to only 158,528 gallons so consumed in the months previous and 190,890 gallons used in this manner in May, 1956. Consumption at registered distilleries during the first eleven months of the fiscal year begun July 1, 1956, was 2,448,671 wine gallons. Through the like period in the fiscal year previous, molasses used for this purpose amounted to 2,613,996 gallons.

Monoethylamine—Producers said dyes were consuming substantial output of monoethylamine. The market was characterized by good balance between supply and demand, it was reported. Prices were firm at quotations long in effect.

Trimethylamine—Trade sources last week reported supply and demand were in even balance. Dyes accounted for a good part of total consumption, it was said. Prices were unchanged at levels of long standing.

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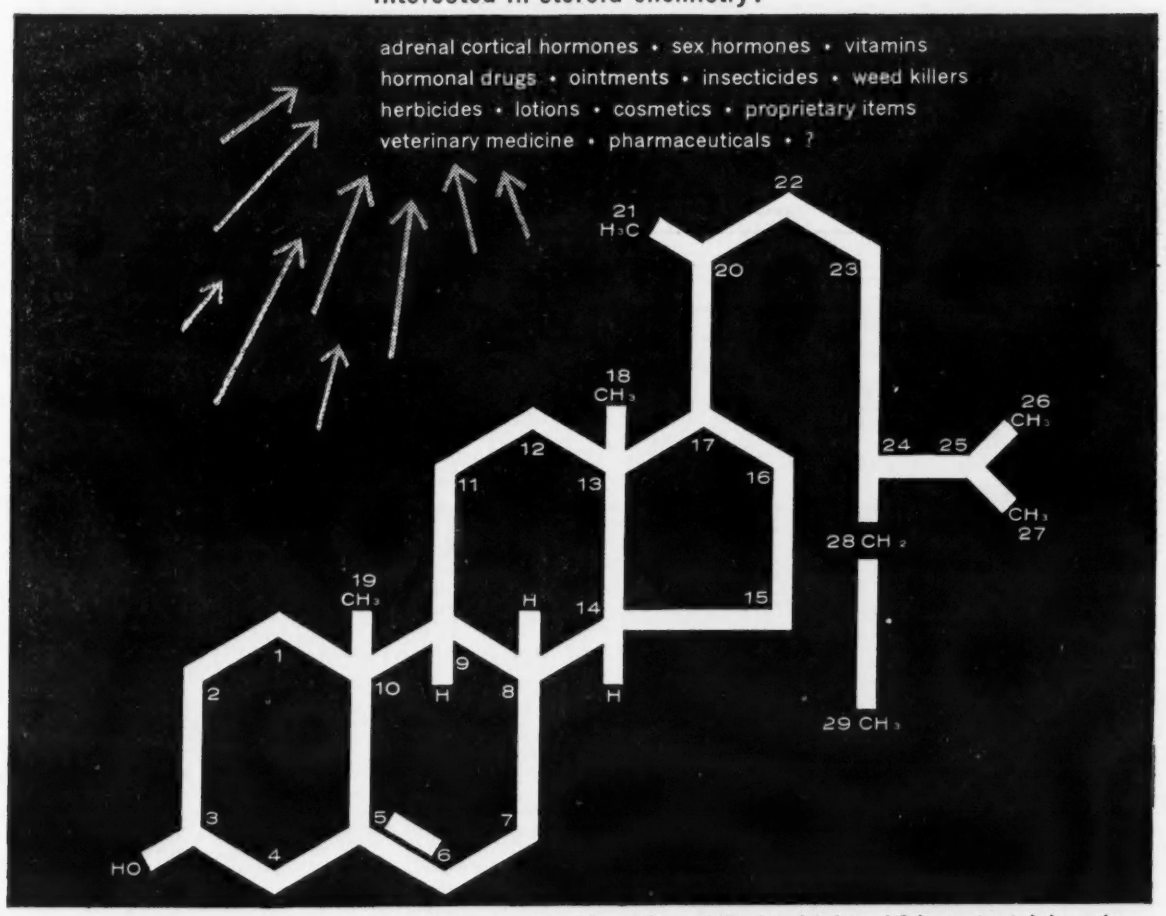

The molecular structure of sitosterol is much like that of cholesterol. It has a saturated phenanthrene ring system with completely saturated side chains attached to the ring nucleus. Main differences are in lateral chains and in the number of CH_3 groups possessed by each.

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% Volatiles.....2.0 max.	Color.....white crystals

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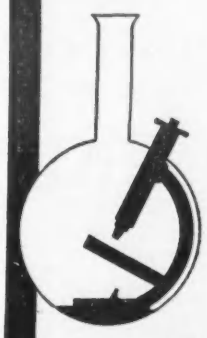

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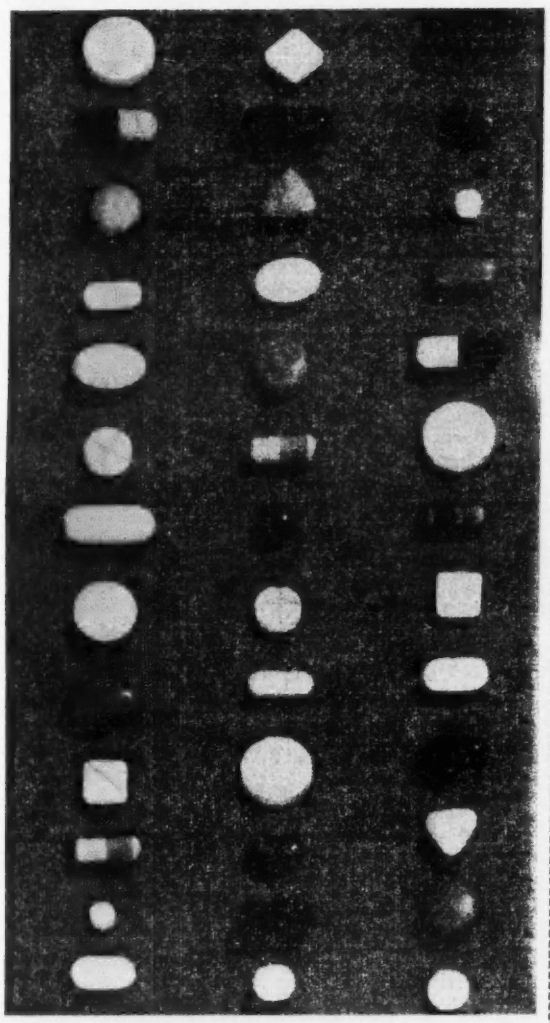

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258 crts, Metal & Ore Co, Genoa
100 cs, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Henry Heide Inc, Port Sudan
607 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Port Sudan
256 bgs, S B Penick, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol Inc, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Chemical Bank, Port Sudan
700 bgs, Beech Nut Life Savers, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Wm M Allison, Port Sudan
153 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
850 bgs, T M Duche, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—500 bgs, Davies Turner, Durban
500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
6 ctns, F Steinhardter, London
BALSAMIFERA OIL—2 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Miragoane
2 dms, George Uhe, Miragoane
1 dm, Florasynth Laboratories, Miragoane
BARBASCO ROOT—123 bls, Astoria Pan-American Inc, Callao
BAUXITE ORE—5,230 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Georgetown
BAY OIL—2 cs, Polak & Schwarts, Dominica
BEESWAX—30 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
70 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
21 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
60 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
98 bgs, Intern Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
15 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Cutuco-La Union
75 bgs, Tampico
46 bgs, Puerto Barrios
78 bgs, Port au Prince
BISMUTH—91 bgs, American Metal Co, Tampico
BLEACHING POWDER—100 pks, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BRONZE POWDER—43 dms, Mercal International Inc, Liverpool
BUCHU LEAVES—34 bls, Chas L Huisking, Port Elizabeth
CADMIUM—100 cs, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Genoa
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1 pk, Intern Transport Co, Havre
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Givaudan Corp, Hong Kong
CANDELILLA WAX—319 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Amsterdam
CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON—30 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
CARDAMOM SEED—103 cs, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios
18 cs, K H Lande & E Balint, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—391 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza-Ceara
31 bgs, Anglo American Import Corp, Fortaleza-Ceara
150 bgs, Baker, Irons & Dockstader, Fortaleza-Ceara
222 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza-Ceara
556 bgs, First National City Bank, Fortaleza
CASSIA—125 bls, Allard & Co, Saigon
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Borden Co, Chemical Division, Buenos Aires
313 bgs, Irving Trust Co, La Rochelle-Pallice
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—317 drs, Colloid Chemical Laboratories Inc, Cochin
CASTOR OIL—284 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
50 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
87 bgs, J H Schroder, Bombay
CELLULOSE ACETATE—100 cs, Paper Co of America, Hamburg
8 cs, Inter Maritime Forwarding Co, Havre
CELLULOSE ACETATE-BUTYRATE—15 dms, A V Berner, Amsterdam
CELLULOSE POWDER—1 cs, H Reeve Angel, Southampton
CESALPINIA GUM—8 bgs, T M Duche, Genoa
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Genoa
813 bgs, Bordeaux
CHLORINATED RUBBER—90 bgs, C M C Chemical Inc, Liverpool
CHOLIC ACID—4 dms, L A Ferm, Buenos Aires
4 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
CHROMIUM METAL POWDER—1 dm, Anglo American & Ferro Alloy Corp, Liverpool
50 dms, Continental Ore Corp, Liverpool
CINNAMON—80 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
7 bls, Kelly America Ltd, Rotterdam
17 bgs, Fritzche Bros, Grenada
CITRONELLA OIL—20 dms, Volkart Bros, Inc, Colombo
25 dms, Internatio-Rotterdam Inc, Hong Kong
30 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Hong Kong
200 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
10 dms, Doran & Schmiedel, Hong Kong
50 dms, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Hong Kong
50 dms, Export-Import Service Inc, Hong Kong
4 dms, Consumers Import Co, Hong Kong
COBALT CHLORIDE—10 dms, Hamburg
COBALT OXIDE POWDER—20 dms, C H
Havre
COBALT METAL—20 dms, Charles Hardy
Marseilles
COBALT SULFATE—110 dms, Hamburg
COCOA BUTTER—358 bgs, Gill & Duffus
Salvador-Bahia
COCOA EXPELLER CAKE—1,667 bgs, Gill & fus Inc, Salvador-Bahia
10 bgs, Moore McCormack Line, Salv
Bahia
COCONUT OIL, CRUDE—715 tons, Pacific
table Oil Corp, Manila
370 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
325 tons, Leghorn Trading Co, Zamboa
300 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboa
25 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
COLUMBITE—500 bgs, Kennecott Sales
Apapa
28 bgs, E I duPont de Nemours, Apapa
COPPER OXYCHLORIDE—77 bgs, Riches N
Antwerp
CORIANDER SEED—722 bgs, Buenos Aires
CORN STARCH—224 bgs, Universal Trans
Rotterdam
896 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—62 dms, Monsanto Chemica
Liverpool
5,047 gals, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
59,423 lbs, H A Gogarty, London
DAMMAR GUM—42 bgs, O G Innes, Singap
DEXTRIN—1,081 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotte
950 bgs Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs Rotterdam
DILL SEED—300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bomb
100 bgs, Pepper Products Co, Bombay
DIOSCOREA DRIED—120 csrt, Chase Manh
Bank, Durban
DISODIUM MONOMETHYL ARSONATE
DER—23 dms, G E Linck, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Brer
750 cks, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS WOOD EXTRACT—3,847 bgs,
stal Extract & Chemical Co, Fremantle
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Commercial Ba
Co, Melbourne
FENUGREEK SEED—375 bgs, Casablanca
FERROMANGANESE—127 dms, Canerpa
Yokohama
127 dms, D C Andrews, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—4,000 bgs Wilbur Ellis, Capet
FORMIC ACID—50 dms, I M Sobin, Rotterd
FUEL OIL—75,033 bbls, Shell Caribbean
leum Co, Curacao
53,152 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum
Punta Cardon
103,902 bbls, Esso Export Co, Caripito
103,956 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cari
286,084 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aru
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Cu
FURFURAL—1,736,351 gals, E I De Pon
Nemours, La Romana
GALLNUTS—102 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Lattakia
GELATIN—50 bgs, T M Duche, Rotterdam
100 bgs, B Young & Co of America, Lon
100 bgs, Cudahy Co, Hamburg
134 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
40 bgs, Chase Manahattan Bank, Antwe
GHATTI GUM—84 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bom
GINGER—344 bgs, United Africa Co, Apapa
172 bgs Chase Manhattan Bank, Apapa
114 bgs, Wm E Martin, Apapa
176 bgs, First National City Bank, Freeto
182, bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Liverpool
178 bgs, Freetown
GERMANIUM OXIDE—160 cs, American Meta
Antwerp
GLUE—1 cs, Wolf Intern Inc, Havre
STOCK—342 bls, A M Goldstein, Barranqui
330 bdls, Alfred Jacobshagen, Antwerp
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Asbury Graphite
Bremen
GUAR GUM—13 bgs, T M Duche, Bombay
2,787 bgs, Morningstar Nicol Inc, Bombay
601 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol Inc, Piraeus
GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,614 tons, United S
Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HENNA LEAVES—500 bgs, S B Penick, Al
dria
HOOFMEAL—1,225 bgs, Manfred M Peisak, Bu
Aires
IRON OXIDE—1,200 bgs, Landers Segal Colo
London
IRON SULFATE—50 dms, Hudson Shipping
Liverpool
JELUTONG GUM—67 bgs, Chicle Develop
Co, Kuching
460 ctns, L A Dreyfus, Singapore
KARAYA GUM—30 bgs, Orbis Products
Bombay
30 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
184 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp,
bay
230 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
123 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Wernet Dental Manufacturing
Bombay
60 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol Inc, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—9 bgs, United Africa Co, Apapa
441 bgs, United Africa Co, Lagos
LABDANUM GUM—3 bbls, L A Champon,
celona
LAUREL LEAVES—112 bls, M J Golombeck,
LAUREL WAX—2 bgs, P A Houghton, Buen
tura
LAURYL CHLORIDE—2 dms, Aceto Chemical
London
LAVENDER OIL—11 dms, L A Champon,
celona
LECITHIN—2 ctns, G F Stevens Buick Corp,
men
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Dodge &
Cochin
24 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler Inc, C
4 dms, Volkart Bros Inc, Cochin
86 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
30 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Cochi
18 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
12 dms, Cochin
LEMON OIL—1 dm, First National City
Vera Cruz
LIGNIN PITCH POWDER—1,600 pks, Barre
Testing & Research Corp, Oslo
LIME OIL—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera C
3 dms, George Uhe, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Port au Prince
LITHIUM CARBONATE—227 bbls, Metallo C
ical Corp, Santos
LIVERMEAL—723 bgs, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche,
terdam
40 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Genoa

LOCUST BEAN GUM—50 bgs, Karay Trading Corp, Barcelona
100 bgs, T M Duche, Barcelona
794 bgs, Genoa
LYCOPODIUM—3 cs, Meero Corp, Hamburg
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—10 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—40 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MANGANESE BLUE—20 dms, Naftone Inc, Bremen
MANGROVE BARK—1,448 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
638 bgs, Beira
MANIOC FLOUR—2,205 bgs, Lome
MASSARANDUBA GUM—247 bgs, Paramaribo
MENTHOL—100 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
MERCURY—50 flasks, Inter Maritime Forwarding Co, Vera Cruz
100 flasks, Vera Cruz
MIMOSA EXTRACT—1,650 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Beira
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLORACETIC ACID—766 containers, International Selling Corp, Marseilles
78 dms, Bremen
MYROBALANS—1,600 bgs, El Kuvleirr Plate Corp, Bombay
MYRRH GUM—18 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Aden
48 bgs, van Ameringen-Haebler, Aden
NUTMEG—125 bgs, Rotterdam
OCHRE, POWDERED—1,120 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Cape Town
OITICICA OIL—400 tons, Brazil Olticica Inc, Fortaleza-Ceara
OLIVE OIL—52 dms, Moscahlades Bros, Buenos Aires
26 dms, Supreme Oil Co, Buenos Aires
15 dms, Korbro Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
52 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Paraeus
100 dms, Bank of America, Marseilles
200 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Marseilles
100 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Marseilles
51 dms, Colivo Packing Co, Marseilles
35 dms, First National City Bank, Marseilles
52 dms, Mawer, Gulden Annis, Buenos Aires
52 dms, B M Reeves, Buenos Aires
59 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Buenos Aires
OREGANO LEAVES—278 bgs, Chemical Bank, Vera Cruz
PALMAROSA OIL—3 dms, George Leuders, Bombay
PALMKERNAL OIL—324 tons, Masselman Brokerage Co, Matadi
46 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PALM OIL—204 tons, Balfour Gutherie, Boma
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Dunwoody Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,050 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
998 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—60 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
390 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
432 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
64 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
560 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
280 bgs, C Czarnikow, Kuching
560 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
140 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
320 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
120 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Virchand Panachand & Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
1940 bgs, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—30 bgs, K H Landes & E Balint, Kobe
PEPPER, WHITE—105 bgs, G H Winram, Singapore
35 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—102,210 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
202,119 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
207,566 bbls, California Oil Co, Punta Cardon
101,250 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
104,232 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Bachaquero
108,600 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Cabimas
110,790 bbls, British American Oil Co, Las Piedras
111,908 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
3 dms, Mobil Overseas Co, Guanta
PINE OIL—1 dm, Dalt International Inc, Marseilles
POLYGLYOXAL—2 ctns, Dr F Jonas, Marseilles
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—100 cs, H Reifenberg, Hamburg
POTASSIUM MURIATE—2,750 tons, Potash Import & Chemical Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM SILICATE—2 bgs, Sylvania Electro Products Inc, Rotterdam
PROPYL THIOURACIL—2 dms, Nyaco Laboratories Inc, Hamburg
2 dms, Nysco International Corp, Hamburg
PSYLLIUM SEED—420 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Bombay
350 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—25 dms, Matadi
PYRIDINE—27 bbls, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,589 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
4,000 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
6,120 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
QUEBRACHO WOOD EXTRACT1,412 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—10 dms, Hamburg
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—2 kgs, Frank Samuel, Southampton
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Inc, Antwerp
RHUBARB ROOT—20 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
ROCK SALT—2,420 tons, Bulk Carrier Corp, Barahona
ROSEMARY OIL—6 dms, L A Champon, Barcelona
RUTILE SAND—2,000 bgs, Intern Titanium Corp, Brisbane
1,989 bgs, Sydney
RYANIA SPECIOSA—1,200 bdls, S B Penick, Port of Spain
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Louis Furth, Hamburg
SAGO FLOUR—180 bgs, Chartered Bank of New York, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—4 dms, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD—313 bgs, W J Bush, Madras
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Roure Dupont Inc, Cochin
5 cs, Perry Bros, Inc, Cochin
10 cs, Bank of America, Cochin
SANTAL OIL—3 cs, Havre
SEAWEED MEAL—8 bgs, W J Byrnes, Dublin
224 bgs, Hinton & Co, Dublin
SEEDLAC—750 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
700 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
500 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bangkok
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, Calcutta
SERPENTARIA ROOT—60 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
SESAME SEED—460 bgs, Alexandria
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
506 bgs, Wm Zinsser, Calcutta
450 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers & Pyatt, Calcutta
20 bgs, Max Van Pels, Calcutta
100 bgs, J H Schroeder, Calcutta
25 bgs, Wm Zinsser, London
SODIUM CYANIDE—500 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
250 dms, Chemical Manufacturers Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—150 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—3,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
SPERM OIL—451,603 lbs, Glasgow
STARCH—565 bgs, Rotterdam
TALC—24,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
400 bgs, Hammil & Gillespie, Bordeaux
800 bgs, C B Crystal, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,900 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Santos
2,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—40 kegs, Byco Ltd, Palermo
136 kegs, H A Gogarty, Palermo
100 dms, Frank Samuel, Marseilles
THYME LEAVES—272 bgs, Seeck & Kade Division, Chesebrough Ponds, Marseilles
TONKA BEANS—22 bbls, Wessel Duval, Ciudad Bolivar
TRAGACANTH GUM—12 cs American Iran Corp, London
TURMERIC—115 bgs, M J Golombeck, Madras
66 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Port au Prince
VANILLA BEANS—2 cs, Zinc & Triest, Dominica
2 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Dominica
WATTLE BARK—1,390 bls, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
1,400 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Corp, Durban
1,110 bls Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,545 bgs, Hammond, Carpenter Corp, Durban
WOOL GREASE—107 dms, Chemical Corn Exchange Bank, Fremantle
107 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Fremantle
54 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Fremantle
137 dms, First National City Bank, Fremantle
55 dms, International Packers, Fremantle
16 dms, Chemical Corn Exchange Bank, Melbourne
WOOL WAX—45 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
2 kegs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
ZINC POWDER—1 cs, Aceto Chemical Co, Rotterdam

Los Angeles

AGAR—30 bls, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
ANTIMONY REGULUS—95 cs, George J Young, Triest
BONEMEAL—1,200 bgs, W Harris & Co, Manchester
CHARCOAL—5,001 pkgs, Akron Co, Yokohama
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, F P Dow, Tuticorin
10 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
COPRA—4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co, Manila
500 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
2,632,000 lbs, Procter & Gamble Co, Cagayan de Oro
6,000 bgs, Manila
FISH OIL—2 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
GELATIN—1 bbl, Coignet Chemical Corp, Antwerp
GLUE—60 bgs, B Young & Co, Manchester
PAPRIKA—275 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Triest
PEPPER, BLACK—10 bgs, Grace & Co, Singapore
PEPPER, WHITE—35 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam Inc, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—11,999,789 bbls, Sun Douglas Shipping Corp, La Libertad
160,634 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Ras Tanura
498,361 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
148,299 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Bachaquero
SULFUR BLOCKS—11 cs, Filer's Mineral Specimen, Naples
TURMERIC—113 bgs, Wm E Martin, Bombay

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—700 bgs, Davies Turner, Durban
ANTIMONY CONCENTRATES—6,120 bgs, Watson Geach, Lourenco Marques
BERYL ORE—500 bgs, Tennant Sons, Cabedelo
BONE GRIST—3,458 bgs, Ossa Products Co, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—320 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—400 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Genoa
800 bgs, Bordeaux
CUTTLEFISH BONE—112 cs, National Bank New York, Cadiz
FERROCHROME—182 dms, Yokohama
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,325 tons, United States Gypsum Corp, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—4,075 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Antwerp
LITHIUM—181 bbls, Metalli Chemicals, Santos
MANGANESE ORE—1,660 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, Santiago de Cuba
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—80 cks, International Selling Co, Marseilles
NAPHTHALENE—743 bgs, Barret Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Antwerp
100 bgs, Schlesinger Inc, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—139,839 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
268,097 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Sidon
978,855 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
255,418 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
105,183 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Cabimas
115,801 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Mamonal
131,308 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandur Mashur
RUTILE SAND—5,000 bgs, Sydney
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,553 bgs, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
TARTARIC ACID—455 bgs, Genoa
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—140 dms, Venice
WATTLE EXTRACT—660 bgs, Olson Sales Co, Beira
400 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Durban
ZIRCON SAND—2,003 bgs, Sydney
8,195 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

ALUM—150 bgs, CMC Chemicals, Glasgow
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—200 bgs, Daniel M Hicks, Hamburg
CAMPHOR—2 cs, F M Monaka & Co, Kobe
CARBON—10 dms, West Coast Wire Rope, Trieste
CARDAMOM—10 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Mangalore
CASEIN—200 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
CLOVER SEED—150 bgs, C M Volkman & Co, Sydney
COALTAR DYES—4 dms, Naftone Inc, Amsterdam
CUBE POWDER—365 bgs, Asher Kates & Co Callao
DALMATION SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Becker Meyer Seed Corp, Trieste
DILL SEED—78 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
MARJORAM—80 bgs, Felix Lentz, Callao
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—110 cs, Ajinomoto Co of New York Yokohama
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, General Steamship Co, Marseilles
250 dms, A Giurlani & Bros, Leghorn
100 dms, Genoa
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—43,005 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
15,139 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Saud
SHARKLIVER OIL—24 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Pusan
TAPIOCA FLOUR—300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Santos
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—10 dms, Daniel M Hicks, Amsterdam
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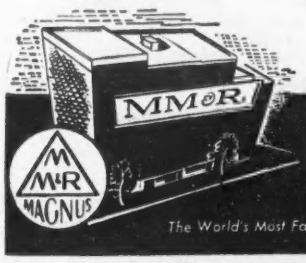

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market continued last week to dissipate its position in a number o mixed moves in varied directions. The citrus oils, which had previously stoo excessively strong for some time, appeared to lose ground and though most o the citrus materials held their own, their previous positions of strength appeare vanished. Geraniol recently moved downward in the aromatic chemicals market anethol also was showing some continued softness following recently declined spot listings; also, lavender oil, on reports of a good crop, seemed softer in both spot and source areas. Shipping sources noted that some fresh lots of citronella oil from Formosa (Java-type) and balsamifera oil from Haiti have been received on spot with a limited quantity of lime oil. The mint oils, it was noted, have failed to display any marked signs of weakness, although buying interest of late has been considered limited. Trade sources noted that the distillation period of new crop oils should be taking place soon. A factor in the persistance of the price position to stand on a level might be found in earlier reports, as yet unverified, that spearmint production was limited by conditions this year.

A report from England noted recently that the orange flower harvest, which took place about mid-April, brought in about 140-150 metric tons. A price of about 400 francs per kilo has been agreed upon.

The report also noted that the prospects for rose de mai were not too promising and it is considered possible that the crop will be lighter than last years harvest of about 700 tons. Last years price of 240 francs per kilo, it was said, is being maintained.

One dealer noted that in the seeds and spices market, a quiet area, the tendency continued to be one of postponing action. Consumers felt no urge to act, and the trade likewise marked time. Prices had meanwhile settled 3 cents to 4 cents below the high of the year and increasing interest shown around the 25 cents level indicates that more than a few potential buyers feel that the market bears close watching in the next few weeks. With the widest "ex dock" spread reduced to a bare 1 cent, the market appears to have done its worst, the dealer said.

India refrained from offering, their estimated 2,500 tons exportable surplus presenting no problem. Sarawak is holding at or above Lampong, in the face of sparse offerings. Lampong, while offered more freely, did not display any further weakness, refusing to react to low bids, seemingly encouraged by occasional sales for shipment around 24½ cents. Muntok white improved in the wake of the recent hiatus in buying which is resulting in sharply reduced arrivals.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1956
144.82	144.82	143.80	135.36

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Recent publications on the essential oils industry in Europe noted that:

Although climatic conditions are far from favorable, a number of essence containing plants are cultivated in Holland, the most important being caraway, coriander, dill, wormwood, celery, mint, engelica, lovage, valerian, tarragon, calamus, parsley and hyssop.

In Switzerland it was noted that although the country does not produce any essence-containing plants, imported natural products are refined there. However, the Swiss industry is principally famous for its synthetic products. A point of interest was the close link existing in Switzerland between pure research and industrial research.

Clove—This material in both bud and leaf oils continued to show soft tones on spot last week, dealers here reported. Shadings were recorded, one dealer noted, in clove bud oil where material was being sold within a range of $3.10 to $3.35 per pound, somewhat below the presently quoted spot price.

Citronella—Formosan or Java-type material last week reportedly suffered further reversal on spot, a dealer here noted. The current listing for the material, which has been in a soft state for some time, is about 95c. per pound. The condition of the market, the source noted, was still resultant of over production and heavy stocks both on spot and at source. The culprit has primarily been the Java-type materia which has been in excess of demand fo some time. As a result, the material ha been declining on spot for some months

Lemon—This material, which stood s strong for so long, is at present said t be in a relatively stable position, thoug the peak strength of earlier months is no still to be found. Italian lemon oil ha been reported advancing price-wise bu little domestic interest is noted as th California supply, it was stated, is mor than sufficient to meet most requirement in this country. Orange oil also, it wa said, has evidenced little buying pressur with supplies considered ample. Price wise it has maintained a steady pace i Florida material.

Lemongrass—A recent report on th production of lemongrass oil in the Bel gian Congo noted that production on an quantitative level didn't begin until th end of World War II. Even now, the in dustry as such is small, though growin some each year. Also, some productio of vetiver and a number of qualities o eucalyptus oil. There is only one majo producer of lemongrass oil in the Belgia Congo. The soil in the district of the pro ducer's plantation varies from laterite t sandy loam. Rainfall averages 100 inche a year. The principal rainy season last from October to January, the lesser sea son from April to July. The main dr season is from January to March, th minor falls in August and September.

The lemongrass is planted in rows 1. meters apart, to permit cultivation wit tractors. The plants within the rows ar set out 0.5 meters apart. There are fou harvests annually. Cutting is done b hand, with machetes. The proper time fo cutting is when the tops of the grass de velop brown spots.

One hectare of lemongrass yields a average of 80 kilograms of oil annuall (equal to about 70 pounds per acre). A young plantation produces as much as 16 kilograms of oil per hectare, an olde planting as little as 40 kilograms. Unde normal conditions a field lasts three years provided that in the course of that tim it is mulched once with exhausted (dis tilled) lemongrass leaves. Without thi mulching, the yield cannot be kept up After three years, the field is plowe under, fertilized with 500 kilograms o chemical fertilizer per, hectare, and re planted with lemongrass.

Young lemongrass plants give a ver low yield of oil (about 0.15%), but an oi of high citral content. Older plants (a old as seven years) give a high yield of oi (up to 0.4%), but an oil of low citral con tent. However, in an old field, the yiel of oil per acre is so low that the field be comes unprofitable.

Under prevailing conditions of labor no one in the Belgian Congo could de vote himself entirely to the production o lemongrass oil. Moreover, any attempt t grow the crop on less than about 25 hectares would probably fail, since th costs of installing a distillery are at pres ent very high, and can be amortized onl if enough plant material is availible fo distillation. Construction of a distillery i the Congo requires much more capita than it would in Europe or the Unite States, since all materials must be brough in from distant points, and over ver poor roads.

Nutmegs—This material, though th supply position has remained unchange for some time, appears to have suffered a relapse on spot with the softening o prices from a recent high of about $1 per pound down to a listing quoted las week by one major dealer of $13 pe pound. The prices of both nutmeg oil an the raw source material have been fluctu

Essential Oils

ating for some time. Though the variations and movement hasn't been great, it has for the most part been a reflection of dealer conflict with the high listings that are placed on spot as the result of the supply situation. Heavy plantation and tree damage a number of years back assured limited production for at least another year or two. Thus, with no possibility of heavy stocks, the market has stood for the most part on a high ridge of thrength. However, at times it has tended to over reach itself and it is then that dealers back down from purchases and the market shades prices until dealers once more feel in a position to buy.

Peppermint—Distillation of newcrop material in the midwest, for both this and spearmint oil, is scheduled for the latter part of August in the midwest. Most California crops will be a few weeks later. Earlier reports of limited spearmint crop has led to a wait-and-see period on spot in relation to price and buying. The crops of both peppermint and spearmint last year were considered extensive and the oil markets of each on spot remained soft for some time.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol—Trade in this material and the iso-eugenols was reported by one source to remain spotty. Although stocks in makers hands, it was said, were not particularly large, prices lost some ground over the past month. Major factor behind the losses was the easier trend in clove oil.

Seeds and Spices

Gingers—All grades, one dealer here said last week, seem a trifle easier due to limited demand. However, it was noted, present holdings must carry the spot market through to the new year. Supplies of Jamaica grades were called small. African and Nigerian quantities, it was also noted, are likewise well below normal. Cochin, the source said, is the one grade where reserves are adequate.

Pepper—The market, one source reported last week, remained featureless, with prices just about holding their ground. Slowly, it was said, the weight of recent arrivals was being removed by consumption. However, the process has been so gradual that it has not contributed any noticeable sign of strength to spot levels. On the other hand, shipment prices were well maintained. Sarawak continued to rule on a par with Lampong. Malabar was about a penny higher.

White pepper prices showed signs of firmness during the week. Arrivals were said to have been limited and shipment levels were considered steady for the past month. Stocks on spot, it was suggested, are modest.

N.E. Fertilizer Conference To Be Held September 25

The annual New England Fertilizer Conference, conducted under the auspices of the National Plant Food Institute, will be held at the Bald Peak Colony Club, Melvin Village, N. H., September 25.

This convention, which annually brings together representatives of the New England fertilizer industry and the New England colleges of agriculture, will be open to members of the institute and invited guests.

Registration will begin on the evening of September 24. Sessions will begin at 10 a.m. on September 25 and conclude at approximately 3 p.m. The program is being arranged by NPFI Directors Edward R. Jones and Walter E. Meeken.

The sessions will be built around a discussion of the factors which influence New England farmers' fertilizer-using practices. The basis for the discussion will be a study on this subject now being conducted by National Analysts, Inc. of Philadelphia for the institute.

The section of the study which deals with fertilizer practices of farmers in the northeastern part of the United States will be discussed in detail by leaders from New England colleges of agriculture and the New England fertilizer industry.

Presiding over the session will be Dr. Mason H. Campbell, dean of the college of agriculture and director of experiment stations at the University of Rhode Island.

Members of the industry planning to attend should make their reservations with the Bald Peak Colony Club, stating their company affiliation in the reservation request.

NSF Elects Researcher

Paul E. Klopsteg has been appointed associate director for research of National Science Foundation. Dr. Klopsteg will now be responsible for the foundation's activities in support of basic research in the sciences.

Unette Names President

Unette Corporation, Livingston, N. J., has elected Roy R. Bumsted, jr., president. Mr. Bumsted was formerly vice-president of Verona Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.

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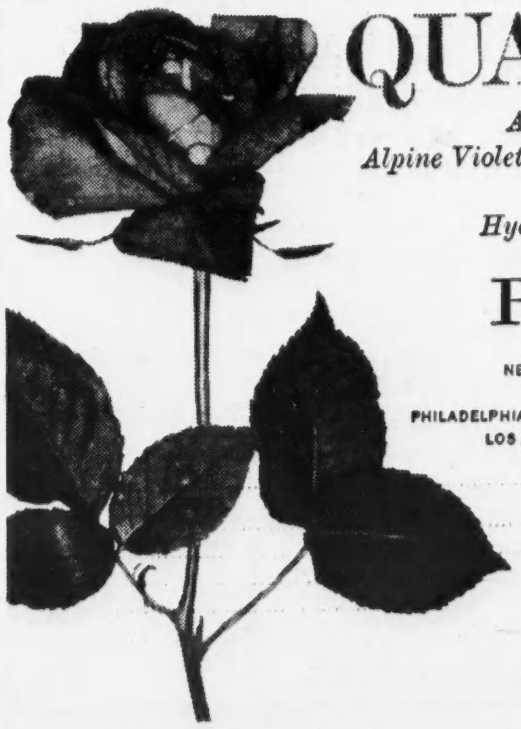

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DCAT Committee Chairmen Appointed for Annual Meet

J. David Hayden, chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, has chosen the following committee chairmen in connection with DCAT's annual meeting, to be held September 19 to 21 at Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.:

Fellowship, Leon W. Miller, Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; registration, William W. Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking & Co., New York; business program, Ralph A. Clark, J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Memorials, Fred G. Singer, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Thursday night reception, James Day, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; entertainment, Griffin Crafts, J. W. Wilson Glass Company; Saturday night reception, F. M. Schwemmer, White Laboratories, Inc., Kenilworth, N. J.

Banquet, James G. Flanagan, S. B. Penick & Co., New York; men's' golf tournament, J. A. Singmaster, jr., Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; ladies golf tournament, Mrs. Joan Ruvane; ladies card party, George H. McGlynn, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, and miscellaneous sports, Paul J. Cardinal, Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.

Goodrich Develops Rubber For Use in 'Bomarc' Missile

A man-made rubber compound that withstands both sub-zero cold and temperatures higher than its own vulcanizing point has been developed by B. F. Goodrich Aviation Products, Akron, Ohio.

First use of the new material is in a lightweight, flexible membrane manufactured by Goodrich as part of the fueling system for Boeing Airplane Company's "Bomarc" area defense missile.

Used as a coating for a nylon fabric diaphragm, the material flexes without cracking at minus 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Even in high temperatures generated by the missile in flight, the material remains flexible, does not stick to itself nor to the metal fuel tank in which it is mounted.

German Chemicals

—Continued from page 4

full utilization of new capacity for the first time.

Added to these within-the-industry developments were progressive tariff reductions, both real and projected, and the higher costs of wages and raw materials. The year was one of consolidation with less of the "expansion at any cost" atmosphere than in previous years.

Prices remained fairly stable in 1956, the producers' price index standing at 187, 1 percent above that in 1955 (1938 equals 100). The index for West German industry as a whole advanced 2 percent to 226.

Evidence of price stability was found in the slightly retrogressive movement of prices for some organic and other "investment" chemical products despite the fact that demand continued to exceed supply in some of these items.

Consumer chemical products rose 2 points on the index at the close of the year, but stood at a relatively modest 168.47 below consumer goods in the aggregate, which advanced 3 percent in 1956. Costs rose substantially, making the stability of chemical prices the more remarkable.

Essential Oils Future

—Continued from page 7

deal of data and advice on the cultivation of coffee, tea, sisal, cotton, copra—the important staple crops, and on the raising of cattle, but practically nothing on aromatic plants.

2. Most growers got into the essential oil picture in a period of very high prices—i.e., during and right after the last war. When prices fell, many of them tried to lower costs of production by devoting less care to their plantations, with the result that yields of oil per acre dropped to uneconomical levels. It is not always realized that the production of essential oils is a highly specialized field requiring not only much know-how, but also intense care of plantings, distilleries, etc.

3. If he grows coffee, tea, or cotton, a producer has little trouble selling his crop. There is always some government or trade organization or cooperative that will buy his produce, making a large down payment on delivery, and settling for the balance at the end of the year. No such organizations exist for the essential oil industry.

4. The production of most essential oils requires distillation—i.e., the construction of a distillery, a boiler house, pumps, motors, etc., all of which necessitate mechanical experience and expert help. It is much easier to grow coffee, pick it, dry it, and ship it in sacks.

5. Distances in the Congo are great, the roads poor. Hence, costs of transporting equipment for the construction of a distillery are unusually high. This holds true also of the transport of finished oils from the interior to the coast. Drums for shipment of the oil are expensive and not readily available.

Sun Chemical Announces Neutral Grey Coating

Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N.Y., has announced the development of a completely neutral grey paint for use in printing plants and experimental laboratories where color tests are being conducted.

The new paint, called "Graphic Arts China-Luxe Grey," resulted from joint studies by two Sun Chemical divisions, General Printing Ink Company and A. C. Horn Company.

When measured spectrophotometrically, surfaces finished with the new paint show virtually linear response to all wavelengths in the visible spectrum. For this reason distortion of a color under observation is held to an absolute minimum. The overall reflectance has been established at approximately 60 per cent.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was active trading in tallow t the recent fractional price advance. Soapers had to raise bids and absorbed zable quantities. Dealers also were active buyers. Offerings continued limited nd were firmly held. Greases also were steadier, reflecting the strength of allow. Lard was unsettled and off fractionally. Edible tallow also was easy and wer. Oleo oil was quiet and steady, hile oleo stearine was easy and nom- al.

Edible vegetable oils were unsettled the weakness of soybean oil, which opped fractionally. Cottonseed and rn and peanut oils also were lower. rude coconut oil remained steady with les at unchanged levels. Copra also as firmer and higher

Demand for linseed oil was spotty, but e market remained steady at the cur- nt price schedule due to the firmness flaxseed. Other drying oils continued limited demand for actual needs. ng oil remained strong due to the arcity of supplies for nearby delivery. olders of limited stocks were not essing for business preferring to await e government's announcement of im- rt duty or quotas on foreign oil. Firm ne featured the castor oil market. oth domestic and imported grades ere maintained at current quotations. rude menhaden oil production has im- roved recently, but offerings were still mited as the bulk of new crop was oved against former contracts. Buying terest was reported slow for both omestic and export account.

Carnauba wax developed a firmer un- rtone locally as a result of the rength of replacements from Brazil nd diminishing stocks on spot. Con- ming demand was still confined to tual needs, but sellers were not of- ring freely and maintaining current notations. Japan wax was dull and wer as was pure refined ouricury for ot delivery. Other waxes were inac- ve and quotably unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Copra, $1 per ton.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Reduced

Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Japan wax, 1c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, extracted, 50c. per ton.
Ouricury wax, pure, refd., 3c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1956
115.14	115.63	113.76	117.79

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was reported light and otty, Market remained steady and un- anged. No. 1 Brazilian oil was held at ¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, ompt delivery, with trading thereat. omestic grades also were unchanged and eady.

Sales of castor beans were reported at 80 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port for ship- ent to Europe.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, New York and Philadelphia last week re as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
st week		1,468,000
evious week		553,300
rresponding week, 1956		1,488,000
tal this year	12,322,900	58,005,000
rresponding period, 1956	28,548,700	45,607,000

conut—Crude was steady and sold at ¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific ast, prompt shipment. Tankcars at New rk were moved at 12¼c., per pound, ompt delivery.

Corn—This market was easier. Crude as lower with sales at 13⅞c. per pound. nkcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. efined oil declined to 17.53c. per pound, nkcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures were unsettled and actionally lower, reflecting the weak- ss of soybeans and allied markets. Mar- t was narrow, backing and filling with e fluctuations of soybeans. Export busi- ness was limited and the trade still awaited senate action on PL 480 bill. Colombia was reported to have purchassed about 5,500 metric tons of cottonseed oil for July-September shipment. Trading in cash oil was reported improved in the West, while demand locally was inactive. Refined salad was lower with crude and offered at 17c. per pound, tankcars. New York, for prompt delivery. Crude cottonseed was off fractionally. Tankcars in the Southeast and Valley were nominal at 13⅝c. per pound, f.o.b. mills; 13⅜c., nominal Waco and 13¼c. nominal, Lubbock. New crop crude was quoted at 13¼c. and 13c. bid in the Valley for October-December. Sales of cottonseed were reported at $58 per ton in the Rio Grande Valley.

Cottonseed oil export declarations for the week ended July 19 follow: Crude oil 17,969,780 pounds; refined, 5,183,750 pounds and further processed 50,000 pounds. Declarations for the month of June were: Crude, 29,046,000 pounds; refined, 9,883,320 pounds; further processed, 572,405 pounds.

Cottonseed Crush: June

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during June and May, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	June	May
	Tons	
Receipts	9,944	11,115
Crushed	146,563	224,145
Stocks at mills	183,095	319,714

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	53,599,000	81,445,000
Stocks at mills	29,844,000	51,381,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	72,366	112,023
Stocks at mills	287,779	293,212

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	33,424	51,325
Stocks at mills	65,676	73,338

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 26, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Sept.	452	15.84	15.51	15.54S
Oct.	185	15.72	15.32	15.30@15.32
Dec.	217	15.66	15.18	15.18S
Mar.	97	15.70	15.25	15.25S
May	33	15.74	15.21	15.21S
July (1958)	8	15.50	15.23	15.20@15.28

Total sales and switches, 992 contracts.

Linseed — Demand continued restricted to fill-in needs. Market, however, remained unchanged and steady at 12.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, July-October delivery; 12.9c., November-January and 13.1c. February-April, same basis. Withdrawals of oil against former contracts were reported of fair volume.

Flaxseed—Stocks in all storage positions on July 1 totaled 19.6 million bushels. This compares with only 4.1 million bushels a year earlier and was the highest of record for the date, slightly above the previous record of 19.4 million bushels on July 1, 1949. Most of the stocks on July 1 this year were in the off-farm positions as farm stock accounted for only 2.6 million bushels.

Minneapolis.—Crushers advanced bids on cash flaxseed 1c. a bushel, an adjustment to absorb "edges" recently paid. Bids were at $3.06 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Crushers were not aggressive buyers, CCC flax being crushed for export keeping mills operating. Interest in new-crop flaxseed was light, bids at spot level. Condition of growing crop was excellent, with the exception of reports of spotty heat damage. CCC continued to sell large quantities of seed which must be exported as seed or resultant oil. Trades in the cash market totaled 9 cars, while to-arrive bookings amounted to seven cars and 12,300 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 594 cars (499 for CCC), compared with 43 cars a year ago. Shipments were 189 cars, against 16 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Past week	1,069,200	75,250	340,200
Since Sept. 1	30,319,800	25,260,500	4,074,200

Oiticica—Buying interest was confined

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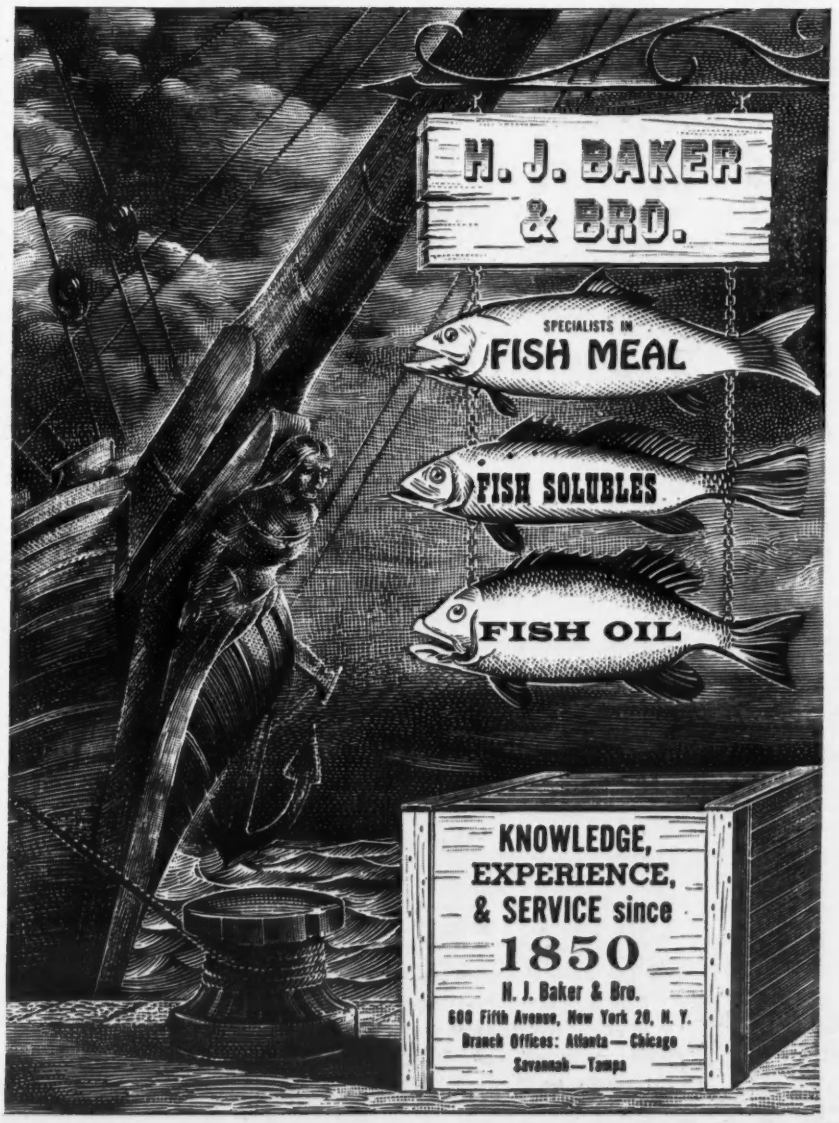

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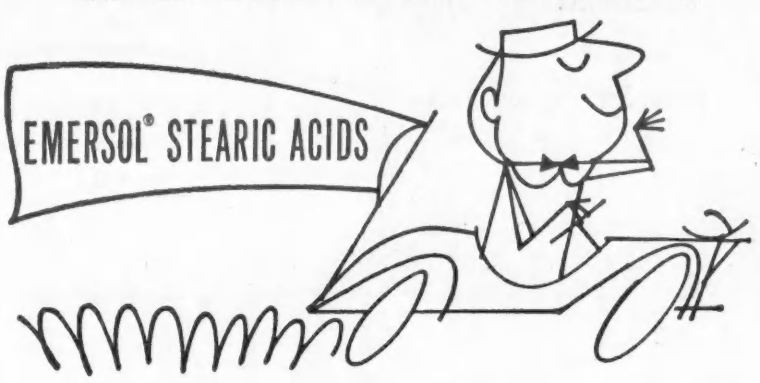

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

to actual needs. Tankcars were offered at 17½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 19c. to 19½c. per pound drums, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Fair volume of trading was reported for shipment from abroad, while interest in oil on spot continued slow. Tunisian oil on spot was unchanged at $2.75 to $2.90 per gallon, drums, duty paid as to quantity. Greek oil was quoted at $69. per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York, prompt shipment; Tunisian at $70., same basis and Argentine oil, $66. to $72. as to quality, same basis. Spanish oil was offered at $70. 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. Spanish port.

Peanut—Buying interest was light. Crude was sold at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quoted at 17⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanuts crushed for oil, cake and meal during the season through June 30 reached 161 million pounds. This is nearly 4 percent above the quantity crushed during the 10-month interval last season. However, production of shelled oil stock and oil stock crushed during June of this year fell considerably short of June 1956.

Soybean—Crude was sharply lower with the break in beans. Trading was limited. Sales were made down to 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, July-September delivery. Refined salad was lower at 14⅜c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean oil export declarations for the week ended July 19 follow: Crude, 1,205,640 pounds; refined, 14,208,610 pounds and further processed, 5,940,690 pounds.

Declarations for the month of June were: Crude, 29,023,220 pounds; refined, 23,230,670 pounds; further processed, 7,439,700 pounds.

Soybean stocks in all storage positions on July 1 are estimated at 87.3 million bushels. These were the highest July 1

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 26, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Sept.	2	11.81	11.81	11.53@11.60

Total sales, 2 contracts.

Soybean Crush: June

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during June and May, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	June	May
	Tons	
Receipts	562,159	528,626
Crushed	740,792	794,284
Stocks at mills	561,711	740,344

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	271,970,000	289,605,000
Stocks at mills	95,528,000	96,196,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	592,814	636,142
Stocks at mills	157,114	163,212

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

stocks of record, exceeding the previous high of July 1, 1955, by about 21 million bushels. Last year at this time total stocks amounted to 64.3 million bushels.

Tung — Market remained firm and unchanged. Light sales were noted at 23¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Stocks were in limited supply and well held. Drums were unchanged, ranging from 25¼c. to 25¾c. per pound, according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter — This market was higher ranging from 75c to 80c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra — Shipments were steadier and held at $153, per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Firm tone prevailed in this market with the strength of tallow. Trading was moderate with sales of yellow grease at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered with sellers holding at ⅛c. to ¼c. more. Choice white grease was 9½c. bid and 9⅝c. to 9¾c. asked, same basis.

Lard — Market was irregular and fractionally lower. Cash lard was quoted at 13.40c. per pound, drums Chicago, prompt delivery.

Oleo Oil — Trading was reported spotty, Extra ranged from 19½c. to 20c. per pound, drums, as to quantity and oleo stearine, 13c. to 13½c., same basis.

Tallow — Active trading took place at the recent advance. Soapers and dealers purchased large quantities of bleachable tallow at 8½c. per pound, tankcars delivered and prime at 8¼c., same basis. Offers continued light. Special was quoted at 8c. and No. 1, 7⅞c. same basis. Edible tallow was easier and off fractionally. Tankcars were quoted at 12½c. per pound. delivered. Export inquiry was reported inactive. Guaranteed fancy was offered at 10c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 9c., bulk.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Light sales reported in new crop meal for August-September shipment. Old or new crop quoted at $54 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $57, Alabama; $60. Georgia and Carolina for July-September shipment.

Linseed Meal—Trading slow. Market easy and lower.

Minneapolis.—Weak undertone persisted in linseed meal and quotations dropped 50c. a ton. Demand was only fair while withdrawals against existing contracts improved moderately. High rate of production as a result of government export program on linseed oil was a weakening factor. There were reports of sizable lots being sold at moderate concessions. Extracted, 34 percent protein was quoted at $45 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for prompt shipment. Expeller meal, 32 percent was at $49.50 for July; $50.50 for August; and $51.50 for September-December.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	11,160,000	6,780,000
Since Sept. 1	569,260,000	676,750,000

Peanut Meal — Export business coupled with light domestic interest kept the market steady. Last week the Government offered peanuts for crushing or export to produce about 2,500 tons of meal. Forty-five percent meal was held at $45. per ton sacked f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama points for August-September deliveries.

Soybean Meal—This market was stronger, prices advancing $1 a ton. Demand was only fair on the heels of excellent interest in recent weeks. Supplies were more plentiful, in the East more than ample. Buying interest yet to be satisfied for July and August is expected to cause continued market strength. Meal, 44 percent was quoted at $49 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes

Firmer tone featured the carnauba wax market, despite light consuming demand which was confined to actual needs. Stocks on spot have been materially reduced and combined with strength of replacements from Brazil, the local market displayed a stronger tone. Quotations were unchanged and not shadable. Offers from Brazil continue tight, and lower bids have been turned down. Consuming interest in beeswax continued slow. Crude and refined grades were maintained at current levels.

Candelilla was inactive, with light spot stocks quotably unchanged. Japan wax continued quiet and quotations easy, off 1c. per pound. Spot stocks were available at 36c. to 37c. per pound, as to seller. Lack of demand for ouricury has kept the price trend downward and pure refined was lower ranging from 75c. to 76c. per pound, spot, as to seller and quantity. Crude was quoted at 65c. per pound, spot.

Antibiotics in Food

—Continued from page 5

use of penicillin in mastitis preparation in the United States, he said.

At the same meeting, John L. Harvey, deputy commissioner of FDA, read a paper on chemical food additives by George P. Larrick, commissioner, and Arnold J. Lehman, director of the division of pharmacology of FDA.

The paper stressed FDA's viewpoint that minimum control of food additives would appear to be a procedure that requires adequate testing of a chemical before it is employed commercially in food.

The test results should be submitted to the government, and the chemical should not be used until the government, acting for all the people, agrees that it is safe for the proposed use, the paper concluded.

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Coatings Materials

Only moderate quantities of prime pigments are moving to consumers due to seasonally slow paint manufacture. A large segment of the industry is closed for vacation while the plants that are still operating have adjusted production to meet a diminished level of demand. Asbestos shipments have been on the decline for the same reason and are likely to remain sparse through the current month and part of August, according to reports from the industry. Plasticizers are still moving in fair volume, but brisk buying is not expected to develop before the beginning of the fourth quarter. A satisfactory volume of natural resins is being sold to consumers for prompt requirements at unchanged prices. The shellac market is steady and unchanged.

Final figures on carbon black production indicated that in the year as a whole, output topped the previous years' record by six percent. Meanwhile, with sales declining by five percent, producers' stocks showed an increase of 111 million pounds, as reported by the Bureau of Mines.

In a recent report by the Tariff Commission, output of dioctyl phthalate in May was tabbed at 8,620,219 pounds, as compared with 6,227,616 pounds in the previous month. Tricresyl phosphate production increased to 2,998,870 pounds in May from a total of 2,139,980 pounds in the previous month. In the same report it was indicated that phthalic anhydride output had held to a high level during the month—31,444,017 pounds, as against 30,225,561 pounds in April.

Output of synthetic resins was generally higher in May, according to the Tariff Commission. Production of vinyls advanced to 71,363,023 pounds from the April total of 67,640,279 pounds. Substantially higher output was also reported for phthalic anhydride type alkyds, rosin modifications, coumerone-indenes, and phenolics. Styrene output was about unchanged while production of ureas and melamines declined.

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—Carbon black production in 1956 passed up the 1955 record high by six percent, according to figures issued by the Bureau of Mines. Total output was reported at 1.8 billion pounds, as compared with 1.7 billion pounds in 1956. Meanwhile sales showed a five percent decline, resulting in an increase of 111 million pounds in producers' stocks, the Bureau noted. The production figure for 1956 included 1,476,296,000 pounds of furnace black and 363,672,000 pounds of contact. Similar totals for 1955 were 1,384,025,000 pounds and 359,487,000,000 pounds respectively.

The report indicated that sales to the two major carbon black outlets—rubber and ink—declined in 1956. Sales to paint companies were about unchanged—13,231,000 pounds in 1956 as compared with 13,661,000 pounds the previous year.

Earth Colors—Trading in Siennas and Umbers was light and confined to relatively small bag shipments. The same was true of Van Dyke brown, and the natural ochres. Most trading interest in iron oxide type of pigments in recent years has tended toward the pure iron oxide colors, where high tinting strength, uniformity of masstone, and cleanness of tone in mass, and on reduction, are important color characterizations.

In addition, the economics of their use in formulation provides these advantages, usually at little or no premium in ultimate raw material costs in the finished product.

Supplies were abundantly available on all grades. Price patterns established early in the year were still in effect, and there appeared to be no immediate prospect of any price adjustment. The Summer lull on pigment sales was now in its seasonal stride, and producers regarded it as a poor time competitively to try to justifiably recoup increased costs which were currently being absorbed.

Lead Pigments—Only moderate quantities of lead pigments were moving to consumers last week due to seasonally slow paint manufacture. Unchanged quotations of red lead in carlots are 16¼c. per pound for 95 percent lead, 16.95c. per pound for 97 percent lead, and 17.85c. for 98 percent lead. Lihtharge continues unchanged at 16c. per pound, carlots.

Titanium Dioxide—This material has been more freely available since the start of summer because of diminished demand from paint makers. Previously, the situation had been one of very close balance. Prices were unchanged last week at the higher level that was posted on March 1.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1956
100.76	100.76	100.74	100.13

For Current Prices see Page 9

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Due to vacations at the mill and consumers plants, the usual seasonal drop in asbestos shipments developed in June, and will probably continue through the current month. Overall sales volume during the first six months of the year held closely to the 1956 total, according to reports from the industry. Asbestos sales to the housing industry are still below par, but improvement is anticipated in some quarters. All grades of crude are reported in ample supply.

Asphalt—Like other materials dependent upon the building trades, asphalt has experienced a sales decline during the first six months of the current year. There are signs that the second half will bring improvement, but not enough to compensate for the substantially lower volume of the earlier months, according to market observers.

Barytes—Adequate supply of this material is available for trade needs. Refined barytes was marked up $6 to $8 per ton, effective with the start of the third quarter.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for May and list April's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Production April†	May†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins—		
Laminating resins	9,065,111	9,589,773
Adhesive resins	4,608,595	5,164,061
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,401,613	3,071,692
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	11,560,120*	10,402,664
Protective-coatings resins, straight, modified	3,190,940	3,050,401
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	7,272,805*	7,389,264
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	67,640,279*	71,363,023
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	23,705,677*	24,816,832
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials, except styrene	5,944,345	7,118,821
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	301,081	362,317
Modified with tar acids, rosins and or other materials except styrene	934,346	1,022,859
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	982,587	1,100,597
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaeythritol, glycols, etc.	1,096,403	947,117
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,200,870	2,227,784
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,868,709	3,065,935
All other modifications	3,359,055	4,347,729
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	22,174,005	23,586,127
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorophedrin acrylic polyester, silicone and other resins)	1,037,190*	940,301

† Partly estimated.
* Revised.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalates—Plasticizers are still meeting fair demand in most industrial outlets although some customers have slowed down production to a summer pace. A big

Coatings Materials

ales volume was racked up during the pring months, and a repetition is expected o occur next fall. Industry sources are xpecting the year as a whole to just about qual or slightly surpass the record olume sold in 1956.

Dioctyl phthalate is still the largest olume plasticizer and continues to move n an expanding market. Although price hading and other symptoms of an easy narket are present, the situation is no vorse than it has ever been, according to narket observers. Some producers have xpressed disappointment in the fact that he market hasn't yet achieved stability. Last February the price hit an exception- lly low level at 28c. per pound — 4c. elow the level in effect a year earlier. As this price represents just about the easible minimum, it has managed to with- tand competitive shading in the ensuing nonths.

Natural Resins

Gum — Quotations on all copal and ammars held steady in last week's market. During the previous week reductions of 1c. per pound on Siam and 1¼c. per pound on Singapore dammar were posted, bringing price levels to 36½c. to 40c. per pound for Siam and 43c. to 47c. per pound for Singapore No. 1. Currently, the general tone in the primary market is regarded as firm. Consuming demand is rated seasonally average by dealers. Although there is very little interest in speculative buying, the spot market has been generally active.

Shellac — Prices of bleached and orange shellac were steady and unchanged against seasonal buying interest. Quotations of orange grades are 39c. to 41c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 37c. for lemon No. 2, and 33c. to 34c. for superfine. Bleached bonedry material sells at 48c. per pound in bags, 49c. in barrels, and 50c. in kegs. Refined shellac is listed at 58c. in bags, 59c. in barrels, and 60c. in kegs.

Miscellaneous

Legislation to remove the duty on Argentine casein was approved by the House ways and means committee last Thursday. There is reportedly a good possibility that the bill will reach the house floor before the end of the current session. Passage has been virtually assured by the committee's recommendation. Since consumers have been anticipating this development, no immediate effect on the market is expected. When the bill becomes law, the price of newly imported material will probably be 2¾c. per pound lower—although there is a possibility that part of the reduction will be offset by higher source quotations.

Last week's market was quiet and unchanged. Price of Argentine casein is 24½c. to 25c. per pound, delivered, duty paid. Domestic material is 56c. per pound for 30 mesh and 64c. per pound for 80 mesh.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum — For the week ended July 13, the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was unchanged at $25.89, as compared with $26.79 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants was 23,200 barrels, as against 19,761 the previous week, and 23,550 a year ago. Average per barrel content included 11.28 gallons of turpentine and 299.5 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages were as follows:— WW, 44; WG, 17; N, 17; M, 19; and K and below, 3.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 19	Mon. July 22	Tues. July 23	Wed. July 24	Thurs. July 25
Drums—					
F	...	...	...	...	$7.50
K	...	...	...	$7.46	...
M	...	...	...	...	7.48
N	...	...	...	7.46	...
WG	$7.83§	...	...	7.89	7.85
WW	7.98§	...	$7.83§	8.02§	8.01§
Bags—					
G	...	...	...	...	7.35*
K	...	...	...	7.25‡	...
M	7.35	...	...	...	...
WG	7.60	...	...	...	...
WW	7.80	...	...	...	7.75

Tankcars (for week ended July 19)— WW, $7.60; K or better, $7.05.

Sales, USDA

932* 160*[1] 820* 400* 2,096*

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $9.40; WG, $9.05; N, $8.70.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.545	.546§	.545	...	.551§
Sales	12,000¶	14,000¶	4,000¶	...	22,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.;§ l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. [1] Export only. ‡ Or better.

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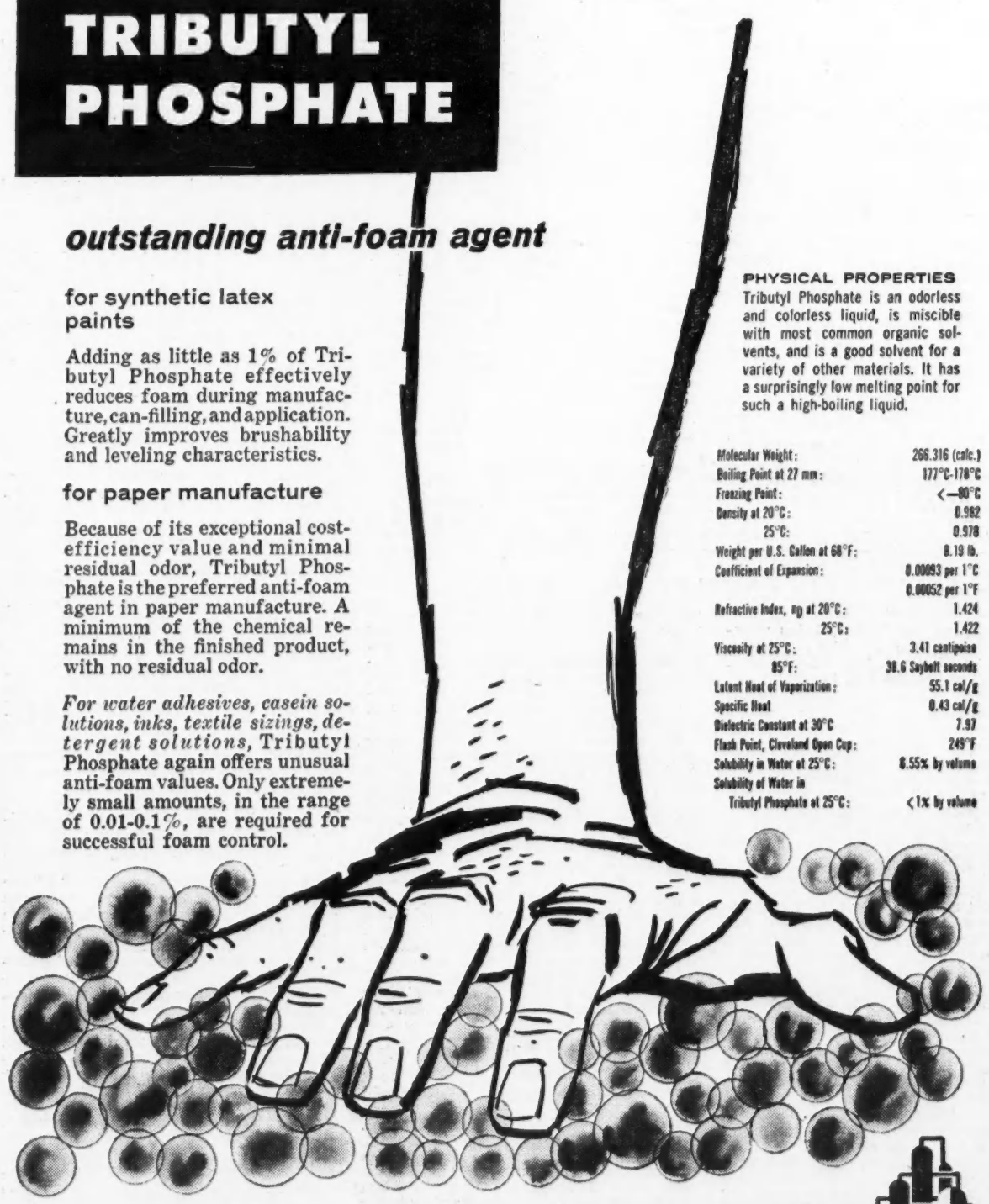

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25°C:	0.978
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F:	8.19 lb.
Coefficient of Expansion:	0.00093 per 1°C
	0.00052 per 1°F
Refractive Index, ηD at 20°C:	1.424
25°C:	1.422
Viscosity at 25°C:	3.41 centipoise
85°F:	38.6 Saybolt seconds
Latent Heat of Vaporization:	55.1 cal/g
Specific Heat	0.43 cal/g
Dielectric Constant at 30°C	7.97
Flash Point, Cleveland Open Cup:	249°F
Solubility in Water at 25°C:	0.55% by volume
Solubility of Water in Tributyl Phosphate at 25°C:	<1% by volume

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Lead, Zinc Sellers Snipe at Tax Plan

—*Continued from page 3*

report from the Tariff Commission warning that the raising of import taxes on the metals would violate the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Imports of lead presently are dutiable under the tariff act at 1-1/16 cents a pound, regardless of price, and the duty on zinc is 7/10 cents per pound.

The administration would tax lead imports at 1 cent a pound when the price is between 16 and 17 cents a pound; 2 cents when the price is between 15 and 16 cents; and 3 cents when the price is below 15 cents. Comparable graduations in zinc taxes are provided.

Charles A. Schwab, chairman of the Emergency Lead-zinc Committee, contended that the graduations in the administration's scale of taxes would not provide the "peril point" prices to be sought, and proposed taxes of 3 cents a pound when lead sells between 16 and 17 cents; 4 cents when it sells between 15 and 16 cents and 5 cents when it sells below 15 cents a pound. He proposed identical rates for zinc.

Opposition to the sliding tax scale was registered with the committee by Richard P. Goodwin, chairman of the Southern Peru Copper Corporation, and president of the Peruvian-American Association. He deplored the effect that such taxes would have on the economy of Peru.

Mr. Goodwin said that about 70 percent of Peru's lead and zinc output is shipped to the United States and earns about $28 million for Peru. He feared that the higher taxes would cut about $8 million off this total, which is urgently needed in the Peruvian economy.

The reduction in sales also would be reflected in a curtailment of American investments in Peru, he added.

The National Council of Importers filed a statement with the committee charging that the Administration's import tax plan would establish a precedent for all other industries to seek a sliding scale of taxes to maintain domestic prices on items affected by imports. The Council said that the plan amounts to a domestic price support program to be financed by importers rather than the federal government.

Another opponent of the bill was James H. Stebbins, executive vice-president of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, who warned that the increase in duties could lead to retaliation by Latin America. He said that the increase in taxes would damage US relations throughout Latin America and encourage reciprocal tariff action on some American exports.

He pointed out that the question of higher duties on lead and zinc are of immediate and crucial importance to Mexico and Peru and to a lesser extent to some of the other Latin American countries. During his appearance, Mr. Stebbins was subjected to sharp questioning from the committee over the matter of subsidies for steamship lines, as contrasted with his

NARD Lines Up

—*Continued from page 7*

partment. The members of the panel will be:

Arno H. Johnson, vice-president of J. Walter Thompson Company; Dale Ruedig, director of sales for the southern region of the Eli Lilly & Co; Morgan Lefferdink, sales promotion manager, Coty, Inc., and Dr. G. Herbert True, assistant professor of marketing, University of Notre Dame College of Commerce.

Herman C. Nolen, president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., will be the chairman of the panel on drug store profits. The members of the panel will include in addition to Mr. Nolen:

A.B. Fisher, Jr., research director of National Wholesale Druggists Association. He wil point out where the drug store profits come from.

R. E. Hilbrant, vice president, Colgate-Palmolive Company. He will explain what brand ratios mean to the retailer in the drug field.

H. H. Henley, vice president of merchandising, McKesson & Robbins, Inc. He will present valuable facts on the layout of the drug store from the standpoint of customer purchases.

Carl K. Raiser, director of distribution, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories. He will discuss the factors involved in a profitable prescription department.

J. O. Peckham, executive vice-president, A. C. Nielsen Company. He will show the relation of buying to increased turnover.

Then there will be a discussion on "The Three F's" (facts, fees and fetishes in the operation of a drug store) by Dr. George L. Secord, chairman of the interprofessional relations committee of NARD.

Maurice Mermey, director of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, will outline plans for action for the preservation of stabilized and economic prices.

The first business session of the convention will open on Tuesday, October 8, at 9 a.m. and during the session Charles R. Seward will deliver the message of the president, to be followed by the report of the executive committee submitted by chairman H. E. Henderson, and the report of the Secretary by Dr. John W. Dargavel.

The NARD drug show will open at 10 a.m. on Monday, October 7. The indications are that it will be the largest in the history of the association. The 1957 drug show will be in charge of the exhibitors comittee composed of H. T. Hildebrandt (chairman), Norwich Pharmacal Company; C. F. Mongomery (secretary); W. Martin Simpson, Jr., Lederle Laboratories; W. F. Kraas, Jr., Eli Lilly & Co.; J. G. Kelnberger, Scholl Manufacturing Company; Arthur C. Emelin, J. B. Roerig & Co.; and Harry J. Towers of NARD.

Potash Shipments

—*Continued from page 7*

a decrease of 1 percent; and other countries, 236,532 tons, an increase of 128 percent, compared to last year.

Illinois was the leading state for deliveries, followed in order by Ohio, Indiana, Georgia, Florida, and Virginia. Deliveries do not necessarily correspond to consumption in a given state.

Muriate of potash was the principal grade, comprising over 92 percent of the total agricultural potash delivered while sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia together made up more than 7 percent of deliveries.

Deliveries of non-agricultural potash amounted to 118,666 tons K_2O, a decrease of 4 percent under 1955-56. The muriate grade made up of 96 percent of non-agricultural deliveries and sulphate of potash 4 percent.

Standard Ultramarine Elects

Dr. Roland O. Myer has joined Standard Ultramarine & Color Company, Huntington, W. Va., as assistant manager of the technical service division.

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Agricultural Chemicals

The late spring movements in mixed fertilizers this year appear to be ging behind those of last year, the Department of Commerce reported from dustrial sources. However, it was said, demand for the various nitrogenous terials was good, and tight supply positions prevailed for anhydrous ammonia, mmonium sulfate and urea. Output of anhydrous ammonia, ammonium sul-

e and ammonium nitrate was up ring the early months of this year mpared with the corresponding iod of 1956. In the case of the ni-te, disappearance of producers' in-ntories was also much heavier than year ago. Production of both the ke-oven and synthetic ammonium fates was down from the preceding r but sizable stocks of these ma-ials were also available for ship-nts. The declines of inventories of se products were gratifying to the oducers because of the large accumu-ion during the off season.

Two items of note appeared out of shington, D.C., last week:

An Agriculture Department spokes-n testified before a house agricul-e subcommittee in opposition to a asure (HR 8362) that would allow mers in disaster areas to put off for e year payments of principal and in-est on government farm loans.

President Eisenhower reported the riculture Department arranged to load $575 million of farm commodi-s under the key surplus disposal law ring the first half of this year. That mpared with $1.7 billion in the pre-ding six months and $1.3 billion in e first half of last year.

imal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—Exports of this terial, which were on the uptrend in 6, were down slightly during the first rter of 1957. The 1956 exports totaled ,750 short tons or 24 percent above se of the preceding year. Shipments to rea, India, Pakistan, Cuba, Mexico, zil, Union of South Africa and Spain h exceeded 30,000 tons and together ounted for 84 percent of the total ex-ts. The most marketed increases com-ed with the 1955 shipments were noted India, Brazil, Pakistan, Union of South ica and Cuba. Although Korea took largest tonnage in both years, the 1956 oments to that country were 22 per-t below those of the preceding year. he official export statistics did not dis-guish between the synthetic and coke-n ammonium sulfate. However, an in-mal canvass revealed that the five lead-producers of the synthetic sulfate were ponsible for 415,000 tons or 55 percent the total 1956 ammonium sulfate ex-ts. Exports by other producers may se the total foreign shipments of syn-tic ammonium sulfate to about 450,000 s. The difference between this figure the 762,750 tons indicates that 1956 orts of coke-oven ammonium sulfate ounted to some 312,000 tons or 41 per-t of the total. During 1955, foreign oments of the synthetic and coke-oven monium sulfates were approximately ,000 and 241,000 tons, respectively. us, it appears that exports of both sul-es increased by 70,000 to 80,000 tons in 6, the coke-oven material showing the gest percentage increase.

Animal Proteins—A Department of In-ior report noted that the production fishmeal through May was 16 percent for the period than a year earlier but percent more than two years ago. aviest production generally comes in summer months. Statistics for the Jan-y to May period show that production od at 26,678 tons in 1955; rose to the ght of 43,523 tons during 1956 and then lined to the 1957 level of 36,402 tons. mports of fishmeal in the first four nths of 1957 were down 20 percent from a year earlier and established a record low for recent years. They are considered normally low in the third quarter. Imports for the January to April period of 1955 amounted to 36,776 tons; the next year, 1956, they rose to 40,131 tons and then fell back down to 32,111 tons.

Phosphate Rock—This material declined in price last week, one producer here noted, as fuel and labor prices shifted downward. The new labor price was quoted at $1.43 per hour; the oil cost was $2.87 per barrel of crude oil. The shifts brought the quotas in phosphate rock downward 2½c. across the board. The new listings are $5.14 per long ton for 66-68 percent material; $5.54 per long ton for 68 to 70 percent material; $6.19 per long ton for 70-72 percent material and $7.19 per long ton for 74-75 percent material.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Phosphate Rock, 2½c. per long ton.
DDT, 2¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1956
110.73	110.70	110.21	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Pesticides

Total output of pesticides and other organic agricultural chemicals was 570 million pounds in 1956—about 13 percent more than the 506 million pounds reported for 1955, the U. S. Tariff Commission reported.

Sales were over 395 million pounds, valued at $173 million, in 1956, compared with 415 million pounds, valued at $153 million in 1955.

Production of acyclic pesticides and other acyclic chemicals in this group amounted to 474 million pounds in 1956, compared with 429 million pounds in 1955—an increase of 10 percent. Sales were 339 million pounds, valued at $126 million, in 1955.

DDT—A major producer reduced the price of DDT last week by 2¼ cents per pound. Effective July 23, the new price schedule on flake or lump, both physical forms now listed at the same price, was as follows: Carlot bag quantities 20 cents per pound, less than carlot bag quantities 22 cents per pound. Packaged in fiber drums, the flake and lump prices were 1 cent higher, making fiber drum carlot quantities 21 cents per pound, and less than carlot fiber drums 23 cents.

Prices on powdered DDT were uniformly ¾ cents per pound higher than the flake or lump price schedule. Carlot bags of powder were newly listed at 20¾ cents per pound, and less than carlot powder in bags 22¾ cents per pound. Packaged in fiber drums in carlots the powder price was 21¾ cents per pound, with less than carlot fiber drums of powder at 23¾ cents per pound.

Demand for DDT has been off lately, particularly in the cotton belt, due to several factors such as the influence of the soil bank program on planting of less infectuous strains, the late start of the cotton growing season, and the adverse weather situation. This resulted in softening and shading of prices which were now made the effective list prices as above.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, July to May, for this year and 1956. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	1957 Production	1957 Shipments	1956 Production	1956 Shipments	Percentage Change Production	Percentage Change Shipments
Normal and enriched	1,317,461	764,691	1,499,744	814,503	−12	− 6
Concentrated	659,832	754,613	690,489	629,442	− 4	+20
Other phosphatic fertilizers	198,604	184,137	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total	2,175,897	1,703,441	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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Administrative Fellow, Silicone Fellowship, Mellon Institute

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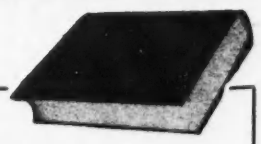

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Despite the light consuming demand attributed to vacation shutdowns of many consumer plants, the market for textile and leather chemicals remained steady. Prices were without change and generally well held for the entire list. The recent sharp price reduction in flake albumin egg which carried the price to the lowest level since 1951, has increased consuming demand and good volume of trading was reported for spot and later delivery. This weakness, however, was not reflected in the technical albumin grade nor egg yolk which remained unchanged and steady due to tight supplies. Trading in chemicals was restricted to actual needs. Potato starch while quiet was well held at current quotations. Old crop Siamese tapioca flour was scarce at primary sources as stocks were held for shipment against old contracts. New crop flour was not available yet, but offers were expected late in August. Conditions in Brazilian tapioca flour continued firm. Offers for shipment from Brazil were limited due to heavy domestic consumption and the market for replacements was more or less nominal. Sago flour was inactive on spot, while replacements remained steady at prevailing quotations.

Shoe production in June was estimated at 45.4 million pairs or 1.3 percent more than in June, 1956, according to the National Shoe Manufacturing Association. All the major classes of footwear seem to have participated in the gain over a year ago with youths' and boys' shoes showing the largest percentage gain and women's shoes the smallest.

The preliminary estimate of July output indicates that production this month will total 44.5 million pairs or 4 percent more than the 42,771,000 pairs produced in July, 1956. Output in the first six months of 1957 totaled 305,718,000 pairs or 0.5 percent less than in the first half of 1956. The preliminary estimate for July brings the year-to-date total to 350,218,000 pairs, a total just slightly larger than the 349,931,000 reported for the first seven months of last year. Production for the first seven months in 1955 totaled 337,369,000 pairs and 307,204,000 pairs in 1954.

Cotton consumption in June averaged 32,485 bales for each working day according to the Census Bureau. This compared with 33,638 bales in May and 32,393 bales, June last year. Consumption in June was reported at 649,700 bales against 672,756 bales in May and 809,814 bales, June, 1956. Lint consumption for eleven months period ending June 29 totaled 8,098,825 bales and linters 1,356,456 bales, compared with 8,593,532 bales and 1,654,319 bales, respectively for the corresponding period last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 27, 1956
106.28	106.28	106.27	107.45

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Conditions were quiet and steady. Demand was light and seasonal. Prices were unchanged and maintained for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Business was up to seasonal volume. Market was quotably unchanged and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Demand continued hand to mouth, though prices ruled steady at prevailing quotations.

Sulfonated Oils—Trading was reported light and confined to actual needs. All grades were quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Recent reduction in prices brought out increased buying interest. Business was quite active. Prices for flake ranged from $1.14 to $1.16 per pound, and powder, $1.18 to $1.20 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity. These prices were the lowest since 1951. The technical grade remained steady due to limited supplies. Prices were maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, spot as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Trading has been reduced to seasonal volume with consumers taking for small lots for actual needs. Prices were without change. Gum was quoted at $9.33 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.07; dark canary, $9.17 and white, $8.91, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Sales were reported light, but up to seasonal volume. Prices were without change and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was reduced 1,663,000 bushels to 122,787,000 bushels for the same week ended July 19, compared with 47,043,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Firm tone prevailed in this market despite sharp price reduction in albumin egg. Stocks were tight and maintained at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Business was slow, reflecting the usual summer quietness. Light trading continued for actual needs for spot delivery. Grinders maintained 6¼c. per pound, carlots, mills, Maine, less ¼c. for delivery to points below the Mason Dixie Line. The Idaho market also was steady at 6½c., mills, carlots less ½c. for shipment to eastern points. Spot stocks ranged from 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—Consumer interest in replacements was reported improved, while demand for spot stocks was slow. Shipments were well held at 5¾c. to 5.9c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Supplies on spot were unchanged. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound and refined, 8½c. to 9c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was reported light both on spot and shipment from primary sources. Market was firm. Siamese flour for shipment was scarce and the market a nominal affair. New crop flour offers were expected the latter part of August. Light trading was reported in Brazilian flour. Offers for shipment were limited and maintained around 9¾c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Activity was restricted to occasional lot for immediate shipment. Offers for shipment were maintained at former levels. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment, and 68 percent, 9.59c., same basis.

Cutch — This market was quiet. Shipments were well held at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, promp shipment.

Divi Divi — Buying interest lagged and market was more or less nominal. Prompt shipment from San Domingo was quoted at $76 to $77 per ton, exdock.

Mangrove Bark — Trading was reported slow. Offers from primary market were unchanged and fairly steady. African bark was quoted at $62 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Columbian, $57 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $54 same basis.

Myrobalans — Primary market was reported unchanged and steady. Offerings were light and held at former levels. Genuine J 1's were quoted at $68 per ton, exdock; crushed J 1's, $82 to $83, and Bombay, $61 to $63, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Business continued light and confined to nearby needs. Shipments were quotably unchanged. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary, 9.8035c. per pound, carlots exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment.

Valonia — Current high cost of replacements continued to affect business. Shipments were unchanged and more or less nominal. Beards were quoted at $95 per ton, exdock and cups $75 to $77, same basis. Extract ranged from 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, as to seller.

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3—Louisville Steam Tube Rotary Dryers 6' dia. x 50' complete.
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1—Louisville Dewaterer 36" dia., 8 Roller w/bronze screen.

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3—12,000 gal. Vertical Closed Tanks 12'6" dia. x 12'6".
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3—3,200 gal. Vertical open Tanks, 8' dia. x 8'.
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32—22,000 gal. Vertical, 16' dia. x 18'.

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1—AT&M 42" dia. Suspended, Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, 40 HP.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, rubber covered, perforated, 10 HP.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, Steel Perforated Basket, 15 HP.
1—36" AT&M rubber covered, Perforated Basket, center-slung, 7½ HP.
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6' x 40' Louisville Rotary Cooler (2).
3' x 15' Stokes 59B Rot. Vac. Dryer.
8' x 125' x ¾" Kiln.
24" x 20' Swenson Crystallizers (3).
#2 Sweetland Filter Cast Monel.
#10 Sweetland Filter 36—3" leaves.

502-16 L.B. ROTO LOUVRE DRYER.
705-20 L.B. ROTO LOUVRE DRYER, S.S.
705-24 L.B. ROTO LOUVRE DRYER.

7' x 18' Patterson Ball Mill 2 Comp.
Fitzpatrick Comminuter SS, 7½ HP.
Jeffrey Hammermills, 15 x 8, 20 x 12.
3620 DIXIE-Non Clog Hammermill.
Mikro Pulverizers 2TH & 1W.
Case Packer-Std. Knapp 6/1 gal. cans.
300 gal. S.S. Jktd. & Agit. Reactor, New.
30" Robinson Rotary Cutter, 30 HP.
40" x 84" Rotex #41 Single Deck.
60" x 84" Single Deck Rotex Screen.
Gyro-Sifter Low Head 7 screens, 1 HP.
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Stokes RB2 Tablet Machine, MD.
13,000 gal. Ammonia Tank 7'6" x 40'9"—220#.
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2500 gal. Rubber Lined Tank, 6' x 11'.

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1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
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Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
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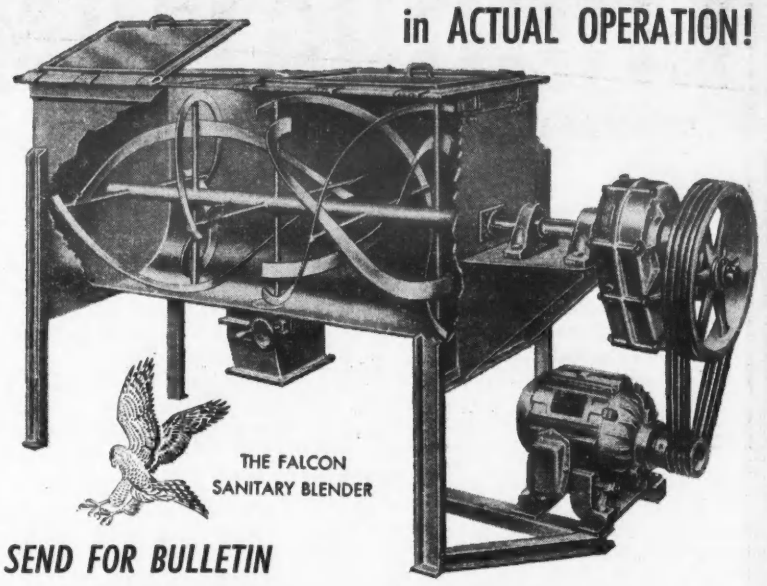

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DA Checkmates Opponents in 1st Round

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d work out a bill "under the direct su-rvision of this committee."

The first phase of the hearings on the gislation ended Wednesday on a demand m consumer groups for a strong con-l law. The hearings are scheduled to sume August 6 when the panel of ex-rts being drawn up by the National ademy of Sciences (OPD 7/8/57) meets discuss some of the scientific problems volved in testing and passing on the fety of additives. These are to run for o days.

If the full interstate commerce commit-e schedule will permit, the subcommit-e then will hear from the Food and Drug dministration and its parent, the De-rtment of Health, Education and Wel-re. Assistant Secretary of HEW, Elliot Richardson, and Commissioner of oods and Drugs, George Larrick, are heduled to testify.

Those appearing at the closing day of earings were Dr. W. C. Martin of the merican Academy of Nutrition, and rep-sentatives from the AFL-CIO, the Gen-al Federation of Women's Clubs and the ooperative League of USA. In general, ey supported the Delaney-Sullivan bill ith its broad powers to control additives.

ig Area of Disagreement

A big area of disagreement developed t the outset of the second week of hear-gs last Monday between the courts and ndustry over the matter of appeals from dverse rulings of the FDA. Opposition as registered by the Judicial Conference n this score with respect to the provi-ions of both the O'Hara bill, HR 366, and he canners' and chemical industry's bill, R 8390. On the other hand, the con-erence favored the appeals provisions of he FDA's bill, HR 6747.

The Judicial Conference is an organiza-ion composed of the Chief Justice of the United States and the chief judges of each f the ten circuits. The conference speaks ith authority for the entire judiciary of he country in legislative matters which ffect the functions and duties of the ourts, and as such carries great weight. Third circuit Court Chief Judge John Biggs, r., spoke for the conference.

His testimony was similar to that he gave at last year's hearings on the addi-tives legislation when he entered strong objections to the declaratory judgment provisions, with their trials de novo, con-tained in the O'Hara bill of that time. Mr. O'Hara's new bill continues these pro-visions and while the industry bill, HR 8390 does not provide for appeals under the declaratory judgment law, it does pro-vide for injunction proceedings in the US district courts in which scientific and technical evidence would be submtited.

Judge Biggs argued that these types of appeals procedures are bad because they amount to a "very strong break with tra-dition." He said that it amounts to "a matter of grand policy that congress must determine," because it means that the dis-trict courts will have to perform admin-istrative functions which have always been regarded as functions of the executive branch of the government.

If congress decides that the courts must hold de novo trials on the issues involved in this type of control legislation, he added, it will be necessary for congress to expand greatly the judiciary system through the hiring of more district judges. Recalling the big record of several years ago in the Atlas Powder Company case, he doubted if the courts could handle more than a few such cases a year without be-coming hopelessly bogged down.

Speaking for himself, Judge Biggs rec-ognized that there is developing a feeling in industry and among the public that the present system of administrative law en-forcement is in need of revision. The public and industry are coming more and more to feel that the administrative agen-cies are acting both as judge and prose-cutor and a change is needed. He said the only solution he knew for this sit-uation is the creation of an Administrative Court.

Speaking of the FDA bill, HR 6747, Judge Biggs said that the court review pro-visions of this measure "seem to be ade-quate and in line with ordinary review provisions for other agencies." Under this bill, appeals would be made directly to the circuit courts who would review the issues on the record and substantial weight of the evidence contained in the agency's hearing record.

Industry's Objections Voiced by Austern

Industry's objections to this type of ap-peal had been voiced earlier by H. T. Austern, counsel for the National Canners' Association which drew up HR 8390. He said that the judicial review operation under the FDA's bill is a paper operation done on a vast record. The arguments in the Court of Appeals must be directed to the findings, and not directly in terms of the particular issue on which the peti-tioner wants attention focused.

On the other hand, he added, the essen-tial reason for review in the district court is to expose administrative action to cross-examination. "He who regulates—he who determines not to accept scientific evi-dence—ought to be made to appear and answer why," Mr. Austern said.

"If those who make administrative de-cisions know that where they act arbitrar-ily they may be interrogated before a trained judge, the indirect effect on care-ful action in the agency is fully felt even though realistically the reviewing judge will almost never overrule the basic agency decision."

Mr. Austern argued, however, that it would only be in the rarest instances that an adverse ruling of the FDA would be taken to court by a petitioning concern—there to face the publicity that would at-tach to an attempt to upset a ruling of an agency that a product is not safe. Of the 11,000 new drug applications that have been passed on by the FDA, there is only one instance of an adverse action by FDA being taken to court by a company and even in that case it was dismissed by the judge even before the FDA took the wit-nes stand.

Mr. Austern directed most of his fire at the provisions of the FDA bill requiring a toxic additive to have a "functional" value in order to receive approval. How the agency is to determine functional value is a matter that is left wide open, he declared. There are no standards of definition provided in the bill, yet this matter of functional value is just as con-trolling as is the matter of safety.

Determination 'Hardly Scientific'

"The determination of functional value is hardly scientific," Mr. Austern said. "It is probably aesthetic and inescapably economic. It ought to be answered on the grocery shelf or by the consumer in the kitchen, and not by either a federal bureau o: a learned society."

As to the matter of whether there should be a licensing system or whether the pretesting, filing of data, and imme-diate automatic injunction should be em-ployed, Mr .Austern said:—

"It must be clearly understood that HR 8390 does not take away any enforcement weapon that now exists. It does not weaken or impair the FDA power to seize, to enjoin, or to prosecute crimin-ally. What it does do is to create a new criminal and civil prohibition against using any unknown new ingredient with-out pretesting to determine safety and without giving the FDA three months—and more by agreement—to examine that pretesting work.

"If the FDA is not satisfied, the ingre-dient still cannot be used for three months, and if a court test is wanted, the FDA is given the basis for a restraining order that prevents use until the court review is finished. The public is protected without a complicated licensing system, and with-out elaborate administrative mumbo jumbo.

"What is simple and vital is to under-stand that the canning industry—and so far as I know most important groups in the good industry--is unwilling to accept a system whereby what it may pack, how it may improve its products by adding new ingredients, and how it may operate are to be subject to federal licensing con-trol."

Bakers Support Principle

Howard O. Hunter, president of the American Institute of Baking, supported the principle contained in the FDA bill that no new additive be used in food un-til it has been pretested and "approved" by the agency.

He expressed no opinion on other points in controversy such as the question of functional values, rights of appeal with trials de novo, but said that the baking industry was most anxious that there con-tinue to be research and development in the production of useful additives to food, and it believed that H. R. 366 would in no way handicap such research.

George Faunce, jr., counsel for the American Bakers Association, also sup-ported the principle of having the FDA "approve" a new additive, but objected to the appeals procedure of the FDA bill un-less it be provided that decisions shall be based on the "weight of the evidence" rather than on the "substantial evidence rule."

He said that the courts have so inter-preted the "substantial evidence rule" as to deprive it of its original intent. They now hold that so long as there is "sub-stantial" evidence in the whole record, administrative rulings must be upheld, he said, and as a result it is now practically useless to appeal an administrative action to the circuit courts.

Faunce Attacks Proposal

Mr. Faunce also attacked the FDA's proposal that it be allowed to withhold approval of an additive on the grounds that it might have no functional value. He said that when the FDA gets into the question of usefulness or functional val-ues, it is getting into areas of business management where it does not belong.

If an additive has no functional value and is incorporated in a food purely for advertising purposes, the market place has a way of taking care of these situations, he added, and if fraudulent or deception advertising is practiced, Federal Trade Commission is there ready to act.

Pesticide '56 Sales

—Continued from page 4

in 1956—about 13 percent more than the 506 million pounds reported for 1955.

Sales were over 395 million pounds, valued at $173 million, in 1956, compared with 415 milion pounds, valued at $153 mil-lion, in 1955.

Production of cyclic pesticides and other cyclic chemicals in this group amounted to 474 million pounds in 1956, compared with 429 million pounds in 1955—an increase of 10 percent.

Sales were 339 million pounds valued at $135 million, in 1956, compared with 354 million pounds, valued at $126 mil-lion, in 1955.

The chemical in this group which was produced in the greatest quantity in 1956 was the insecticide DDT. The output of this product amounted to 138 million pounds in 1956.

Production of acyclic pesticides and other acyclic organic agricultural chemi-cals amounted to 96 million pounds in 1956, compared with the 77 million pounds reported for 1955.

Sales were 57 million pounds, valued at $38 million in 1956, compared with 61 million pounds, valued at $27 million in 1955.

The preliminary statistics on production and sales of pesticides and other organic agricultural chemicals, given in this re-port, are more than 95 percent complete. The complete statistics will be given in the commission's final report on the produc-tion and sales of synthetic organic chemi-cals, which will be issued later this year.

Ethylenebenzene Correction

In last week's issue of OPD, page 4, a price reduction by Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., on ethylbenzene, was er-roneously reported. The correct tankcar price is 12½c. per pound, a reduction of 2½c. Carload price is 15c. and less car-lots 17c.

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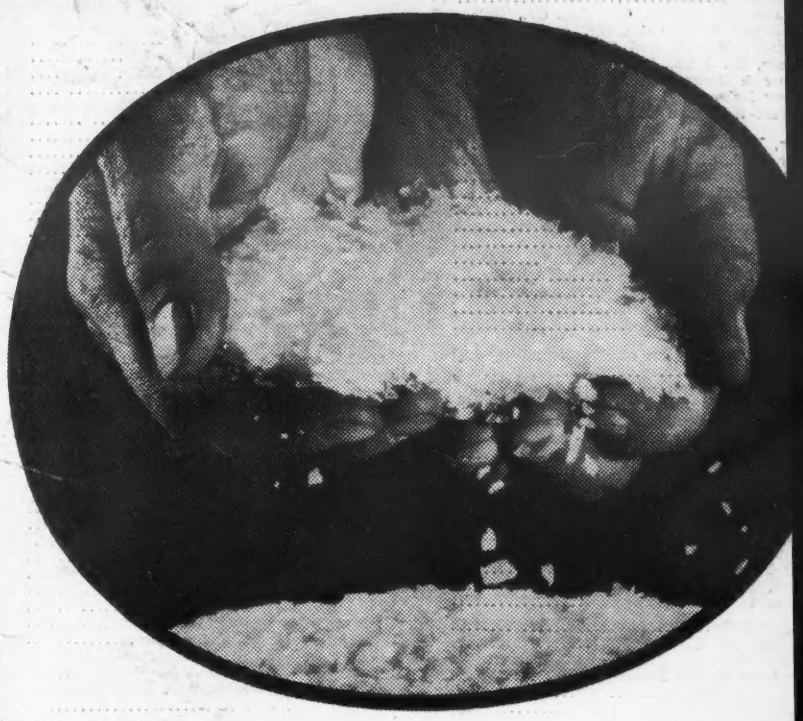

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